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HAT PAPPIN

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Carrie

Glenda

Glenda

Lizzie Poppin

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THE
ENGLISH
SPELLING BOOK,
ACCOMPANIED BY
A PROGRESSIVE SERIES
OF
EASY AND FAMILIAR LESSONS,
INTENDED AS
AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
READING AND SPELLING
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, L. L. D.
RECTOR OF WOODSTOCK, &c. &c.

From the 341st London edition, Revised and Improved.

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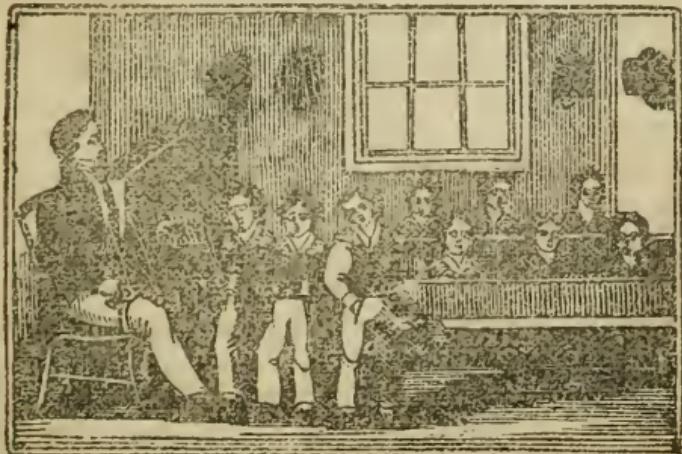
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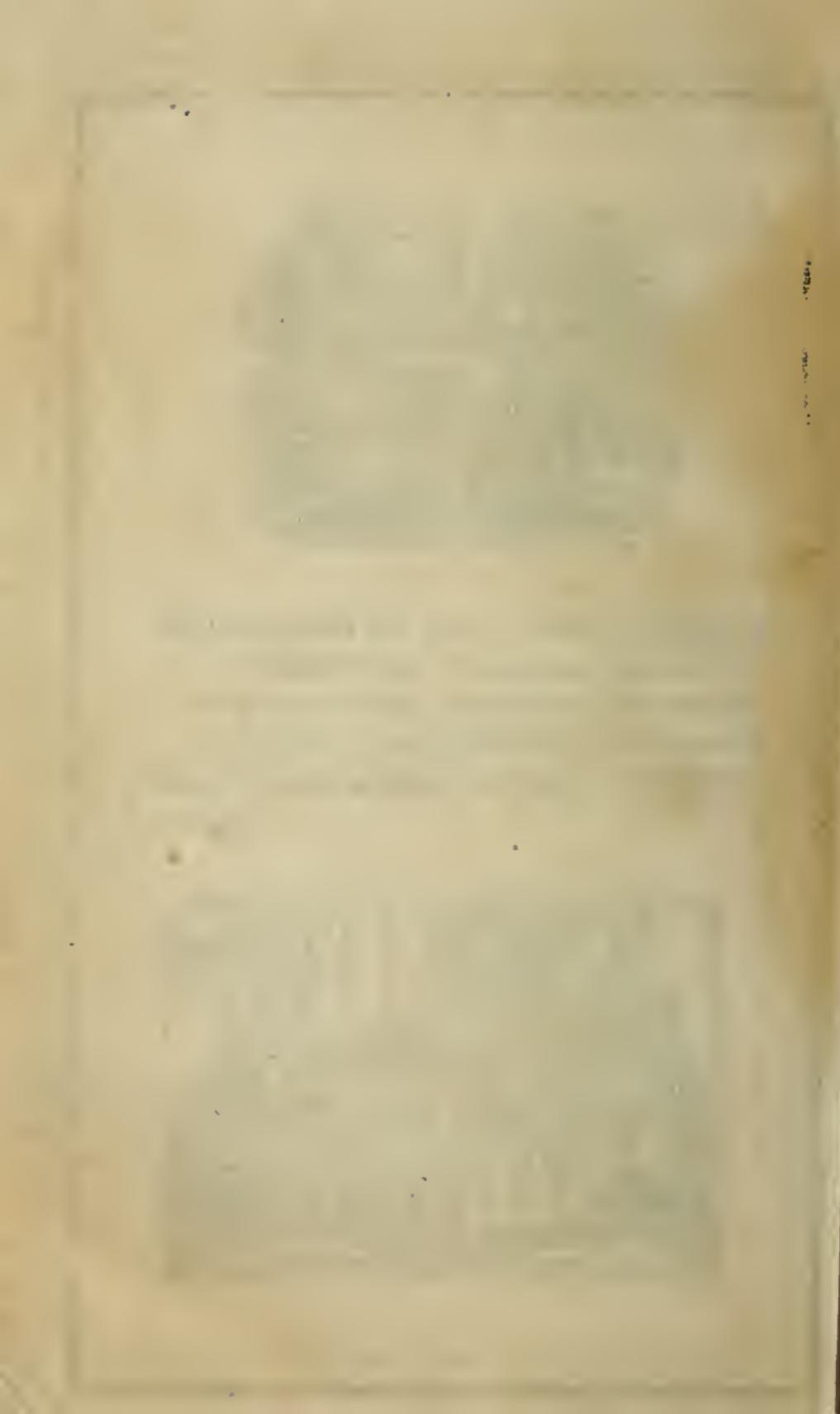
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*Delightful Task ! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast.*

THOMSON





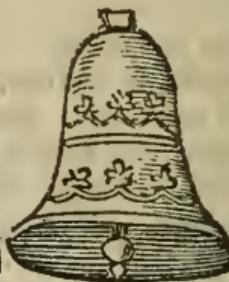
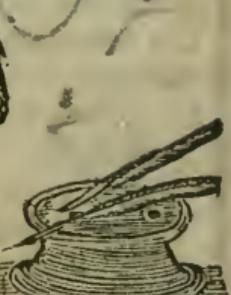
PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for young children which have been written within these few years, by persons of distinguished abilities, and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed that there has not appeared a single Introduction to Reading, for the general use of Schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth, and Fenning.

For the neglect which we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a **SPELLING** Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to honourable hands ; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that can reflect no discredit on the most illustrious talents.

Our sentiments and our conduct are much more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source : a just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent and fixed. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the morals they inculcate be eradicated.

Hence, in the compilation of this little Volume, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, it is hoped something will be found either to please or improve. The *Appendix* may be learned by heart, in part or wholly, at the discretion of the master. The short Prayers and Catechism of the Church ought early to be taught ; for that education must always be defective, and even dangerous, which has not religion for its foundation !

A a**B b****C c****Ape****Bell****Cock****D d****E e****F f****Dog****Ea-gle****Fox****G g****H h****I i****Goose****Horse****Ink-stand**

The English Alphabet.

7

J j

K k

L l



Jug

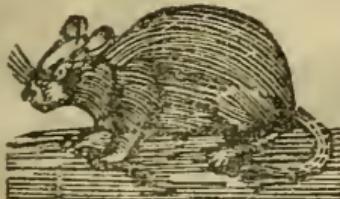
Kite

Li-on

M m

N n

O o



Mouse

Nut

Owl

P p

Q q

R r



Pig

Queen

Rab-bit

*The English Alphabet.***S s****T t****U u****Ship****Top****U-ni-corn****V v****W w****X x****Vul-ture****Wolf****Xer-xes****Y y****Z z****Yew-tree****Ze-bra**

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N K P J
O Z Q I S L T

z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k r t g
.. e j a u i

The Italic Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z

X a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

The Vowels are, a e i o u y

The Consonants are, b c d f g k j k l m n p q r s t
v w x z

Double and Tripple Letters.

ff fi ff ffi ffi
fl fi ff ffi ffl

Diphthongs, &c.

Æ	Œ	æ	œ	&	&c.
AE	OE	ae	oe	and	et cetera.

Old English Capitals.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Old English small.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Stops used in reading.

Comma.	Semi-colon.	Colon.	Period.	Interro- gation.	Exclama- tion
,	;	:	.	?	!

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Lesson 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

By attending to the *Leading Sound* of the Vowel, the following classification will be found to combine the advantages both of a **SPELLING** and a **PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY**.

cart	hark	half	lull	rump
dart	lark	balm	bull	pump
hart	mark	calm	full	bend
mart	park	palm	pull	fend
part	barm	bilk	poll	mend
tart	farm	milk	roll	rend
band	harm	silk	toll	send
hand	cash	bulk	pelf	tend
land	hash	hulk	helm	vend
sand	gash	bell	help	bind
gall	lash	cell	yelp	find
hall	mash	fell	belt	hind
mall	rash	hell	felt	kind
pall	sash	sell	melt	mind
tall	cast	tell	pelt	rind
wall	fast	well	welt	wind
fang	last	yell	gilt	bond
gang	past	bill	hilt	pond
hang	vast	fill	tilt	fond
pang	bath	gill	bolt	font
rang	lath	kill	colt	fund
bard	path	mill	camp	ling
card	balk	pill	damp	ring.
hard	talk	till	lamp	sing
lard	walk	will	hemp	wing
nard	folk	doll	limp	long
pard	halt	loll	bump	song
yard	malt	dull	dump	bung
bark	salt	gull	hump	dung
dark	lcalf	hull	jump	hung

rung	third	cars	jest	dwarf
sung	cord	tars	lest	wharf
bank	lord	dish	nest	swarm
rank	cork	fish	pest	storm
sank	fork	wish	rest	form
link	lurk	with	test	sort
pink	murk	gush	vest	quart
sink	turk	rush	west	wolf
wink	marl	bask	zest	womb
sunk	hurl	mask	fist	tomb
monk	purl	task	hist	jamb
pant	ford	busk	list	lamb
rant	fort	dusk	mist	straw
bent	port	husk	host	gnaw
dent	pork	musk	most	awl
lent	word	rusk	post	bawl
rent	work	tusk	dust	owl
scnt	worm	gasp	gust	fowl
tent	wort	hasp	just	growl
vent	barn	rasp	must	crawl
went	yarn	lisp	rust	drawl
dint	fern	lass	cost	smith
hint	born	mass	lost	pith
lint	corn	pass	cow	both
mint	horn	less	bow	sloth
tint	lorn	mess	vow	broth
hunt	morn	hiss	now	cloth
runt	burn	kiss	nigh	froth
barb	turn	miss	sigh	moth
garb	torn	boss	high	wroth
herb	worn	moss	ward	
verb		loss	warm	welch
curb	carp	toss	warp	filch
herd	harp		wart	milch
bird	bars	best	wasp	haunch

launch	freeze	trump	thank	spark
bench	small	brand	blank	snarl
tench	stall	gran	rank	twirl
arch	dwell	stand	plank	whirl
march	knell	strand	plant	churl
parch	quell	blend	brink	churn
batch	shell	spend	chink	spurn
hatch	smell	blind	clink	stern
latch	spell	grind	drink	scorn
catch	swell	bring	blink	thorn
fetch	chill	cling	slink	shorn
itch	drill	fling	think	sworn
ditch	skill	sling	slunk	sport
pitch	spill	sting	drunk	smart
witch	still	swing	trunk	chart
gnat	swill	thing	rhyme	start
knack	droll	wring	thyme	shirt
knock	stroll	spring	scene	skirt
kneel	qualm	string	scythe	spirit
knob	psalm	twang	scheme	short
know	whim	wrong	school	snort
fight	v. help	strong	grant	clash
knight	smelt	throng	slant	crash
light	spelt	prong	scent	flash
might	spilt	clung	spent	plash
night	stilt	strung	flint	smash
right	thumb	flung	blunt	trash
sight	dumb	stung	grunt	wash
tight	bomb	swung	front	squash
blight	cramp	wrung	board	flesh
flight	stamp		hoard	sword
plight	champ		sword	fresh
bright	clamp		scarf	brush
breeze	plump		scurf	crus
sneeze	stump		shark	flush

plush	crest	bee	house	teeth
brisk	twist	coach	cow	eyes
whisk	ghast	cart	gate	nose
whisp	ghost	pie	east	lips
clasp	thrust	tart	west	tongue
grasp	crust	milk	north	throat
brass	trust	jack	south	cheeks
glass	crost	tom	dark	legs
bless	frost	sam	light	arms
dress	dog	will	night	feet
stress	man	fire	day	hand
bliss	boy	smoke	rain	head
dross	girl	sun	snow	comb
gloss	egg	moon	hail	
blast	hen	stars	wind	hath
blest	cock	rod	face	hast
chest	book	stick	neck	doth
				dost

Common Words to be known at sight.

And	this	all	our	your	art	will
an	that	as	they	what	is	would
the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
of	no	she	their	those	was	should
for	not	it	who	there	were	may
from	with	him	whom	some	been	might
to	up	her	whole	when	have	can
on	or	we	which	be	has	could
by	if	us	you	am	had	must

Words to be known at sight, with Capitals.

The	For	By	If	He	Him	Our
An	On	Up	No	As	Her	You
Of	To	Or	All	She	We	Be
And	This	But	Not	It	Us	Might

Would	Could	Whole	Who	in	Those	Which	Was
Shall	Will	Has	Are	With	Your	Were	
May	Had	Am	Who	They	What	Been	
Can	From	Art	Their	When	These	Have	
Should	That	Is	Them	Some	There	Must	

Lessons on the e final.

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	same
bab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	mute	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur	sure
bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tal	tale
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tame
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
can	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pinc	tim	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
dam	dame	lad	lade	rip	ripe	van	vane
dar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
dat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
din	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
dol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	win	wine
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wire

Lessons, consisting of easy words of ONE Syllable.

Lesson 1.

A mad ox
An old man
A new fan

A wild colt
A tame cat
A lean cow

A live calf
A gold ring
A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck
He can call
You can tell
I am tall

A lame pig
You will fall
He must sell
I shall dig

A good dog
He may beg
I will run
Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well
You can walk
Do not slip
Fill that box

He did laugh
Ride your nag
Ring the bell
Spin the top

He is cold
Fly your kite
Give it me
Take your bat

Lesson 4.

Take this book
A good boy
A bad man
A dear girl
A fine lad

Toss that ball
A sad dog
A soft bed
A nice cake
A long stick

Buy it for us
A new whip
Get your book
Go to the door
Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Speak out
Do not cry
I love you
Look at it

Do you love me
Be a good girl
I like good boys
All will love you

Come and read
Hear what I say
Do as you are bid
Mind your book

Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them.

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.

What are ears for?—To hear with.

What is a tongue for?—To talk with.

What are teeth for?—To eat with.

What is a nose for?—To smell with.

What are legs for?—To walk with.

What are books for?—To learn with?

Lesson 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you. Read as you talk.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite, if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purrs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not tease her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her, she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair, and buzz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her, as if she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you, if you do not touch them. All things that have life can feel as well as you can, and should not be hurt.

Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10).

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond: they got him out, but he was wet and cold; and his eyes were shut; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in; but he would go, and he did fall in; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school, he made all the great boys his friends; and when he grew a great boy, he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

*Exercises in words of ONE SYLLABLE, containing
the DIPHTHONGS.*

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

AID	air	spoil	speak	leap
laid	fair	coin	screak	reap
maid	hair	join	squeak	cheap
paid	pair	loin	deal	ear
waid	chair	groin	meal	dear
braid	stair	joint	peal	fear
staid	bait	point	seal	hear
gain	gait		teal	near
main	wait	pea	steal	sear
pain	said	sea	sweal	year
rain	saith	tea	beam	blear
blain	neigh	flea	ream	clear
chain	weigh	plea	seam	smear
brain	eight	each	team	spear
drain	weight	beach	bream	ease
grain	reign	leach	cream	pease
train	vein	peach	dream	tease
slain	feign	reach	fleam	please
stain	rein	teach	gleam	seas
swain	heir	bleach	steam	fleas
tv·ain	their	breach	scream	cease
sprain	height	preach	stream	peace
strain		beak	bean	grease
faint	voice	peak	dean	east
paint	choice	leak	mean	beast
saint	void	weak	lean	feast
plaint	soil	bleak	clean	least
plait	toil	freak	glean	eat
faith	broil	sneak	heap	beat

feat	heart	boast	pies	cloud
heat	great	roast	ties	plough
meat	bear	toast		bough
neat	pear	boat	quest	bound
peat		coat	guest	found
seat	coach	goat		hound
teat	poach	moat	suit	pound
bleat	roach	float	fruit	round
cheat	goad	throat	juice	sound
treat	load	broad	sluice	wound
wheat	road	groat	bruise	ground
realm	toad		cruise	
dealt	woad	brief	build	sour
health	loaf	chief	guild	flour
wealth	oak	grief	built	bout
stealth	coal	thief	guilt	gout
breast	foal	liege	guise	doubt
sweat	goal	mien		lout
threat	shoal	siege	fraud	pout
death	roam	field	daunt	rout
breath	foam	wield	jaunt	bought
search	loam	yield	haunt	thought
earl	loan	shield	vaunt	ought
pearl	moan	fierce	caught	though
earn	groan	pierce	taught	four
learn	oar	tierce	fraught	pour
earth	boar	grieve	aunt	tough
dearth	roar	thieve		rough
hearth	soar	lies	loud	your

Words of arbitrary sound.

Ache	laugh	lieu	drachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	nymph	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gaol	ewe

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good; she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good?—No.

Her aunt gave her a cake; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit; and she did not choose he should: so she put it in a box and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in and eat it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

LESSON 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now these were fine things, you know: but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make doll's clothes when she had cut them out; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and then she went hard to work, and made doll quite smart in a short time.

LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child; she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her ~~box~~ ~~and~~ done some nice work; so her Aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a Doll's house, with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well; for if she had not, she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's house.

LESSON 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird; what will you do with it? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a

great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he ate. But Frank could not long go on so, no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt; nay, he was like to die: but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them: so the poor things were soon dead; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stole from his home?

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane; her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, though she had been told she must not do it; and it would have been well for her if she had not tried; for she had not strength for such work

as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she cannot work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them, if he could: but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things: if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation. The double accent (") when it unavoidably occurs, shows that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables; as co"-py, pronounced cop-py.

AB-BA	almond	ar-dour	bad-ness
ab-bot	a"-loc	ar-gent	baf-fle
ab-ject	al-so	ar-gue	bag-gage
a-ble	al-tar	ar-id	bai-liff
ab-scess	al-ter	arm-ed	ba-ker
ab-sent	al-um	ar-mour	bal-ance
ab-stract	al-ways	ar-my	bald-ness
ac-cent	am-ber	ar-rant	bale-ful
a"-cid	am-ble	ar-row	bal-lad
a-corn	am-bush	art-ful	bal-last
a-cre	am-ple	art-ist	bal-lot
ac-rid	an-chor	art-less	bal-sam
act-ive	an-gel	ash-es	band-age
act-or	an-ger	ask-er	band-box
act-ress	an-gle	as-pect	ban-dy
ad-age	an-gry	as-pen	bane-ful
ad-der	an-cle	as-sets	ban-ish
ad-dle	an-nals	asth-ma	bank-er
ad-vent	an-swer	au-dit	bank-rupt
ad-verb	an-tic	au-thor	ban-ner
ad-verse	an-vil	aw-ful	ban-quet
af-ter	a-ny	ax-is	ban-ter
a-ged	ap-ple	a-zure	bant-ling
a-gent	a-pril	Bab-ble	bap-tism
a"-gile	a-pron	bab-blér	barb-ed
a-gue	apt-ness	ba-by	bar-ber
ail-ment	ar-bour	back-bite	bare-foot
ai-ry	ar-cher	back-ward	bare-ness
ald-der	arc-tic	ba-con	bar-gain
al-ley	ar-dent	bad-ger	barking

bar-ley	bib-ber	blun-der	bram-ble
bar-on	bi-ble	blunt-less	bran-dish
bar-ren	bid-der	blus-ter	brave-ly
bar-row	big-ness	board-er	brawl-ing
bar-ter	big-ot	boast-ér	braw-ny
base-ness	bil-let	boast-ing	bra-zen
bash-ful	bind-er	bob-bin	break-fast
ba-sin	bind-ing	bod-kin	breast-plate
bas-ket	birch-en	bo"-dy	breath-less
bas-tard	bird-lime	bog-gle	breed-ing
bat-ten	birth-day	boil-er	brew-er
bat-tle	bish-op	bold-ness	bri-er
bawl-ing	bit-ter	bol-ster	brick-bat
bea-con	bit-tern	bon-dage	brick-kiln
bea-dle	black-en	bon-fire	bri-dal
bea-my	black-ness	bon-net	bride-maid
beard-less	blad-der	bon-ny	bri-dle
bear-er	blame-less	bo-ny	brief-ly
beast-ly	blan-dish	boo-by	bri-ar
beat-er	blan-ket	book-ish	bright-ness
beau-ty	bleak-ness	boor-ish	brim-mer
bed-ding	bleat-ing	boo-ty	brim-stone
bee-hive	bleed-ing	bor-der	bring-er
beg-gar	blem-ish	bor-row	bri-ny
be-ing	bless-ing	bot-tle	bris-tle
bed-lam	blind-fold	bot-tom	brit-tle
bed-time	blind-ness	bound-less	bro-ken
bel-fry	blis-ter	boun-ty	bro-ker
bel-man	bloat-ed	bow-els	bru-tal
bel-low	blood-shed	bow-er	bru-tish
bel-ly	bloo"-dy	box-er	bub-ble
ber-ry	bloom-ing	boy-ish	buck-et
be-som	blos-som	brace-let	buc-kle
bet-ter	blow-ing	brack-et	buck-ler
be"-vy	blub-ber	brack-ish	buck-ram
bi-as	blue-ness	brag-ger	bud-get

buf-set	can-did	chal-ice	chop-ping
bug-bear	can-dle	chal-lenge	chris-ten
bu-gle	can-ker	cham-ber	chuc-kle
bul-ky	can-non	chan-cel	churl-ish
bul-let	cant-er	chand-ler	churn-ing
bul-rush	can-vas	chan-ger	ci-der
bul-wark	ca-per	chang-ing	cin-der
bum-per	ca-pon	chan-nel	ci-pher
bump-kin	cap-tain	chap-cl	cir-cle
bun-dle	cap-tive	chap-lain	cis-tern
bun-gle	cap-ture	chap-let	cit-ron
bun-gler	car-case	chap-man	ci"-ty
bur-den	card-er	chap-ter	clam-ber
bur-gess	care-ful	char-coal	clam-my
burn-er	care-less	char-ger	clam-our
burn-ing	car-nage	charin-er	clap-per
bur-nish	car-rot	charm-ing	clar-et
bush-el	car-pet	char-ter	clas-sic
bus-tle	car-ter	chas-ten	clat-ter
butch-er	carv-er	chat-tels	clean-ly
but-ler	case-ment	chat-ter	clear-ness
but-ter	cas-ket	cheap-en	cler-gy
but-tock	cast-or	cheap-ness	clev-er
bux-om	cas-tle	cheat-er	cli-ent
buz-zard	cau-dle	cheer-ful	cli-mate
Cab-bage	cav-il	chem-ist	cling-er
cab-in	cause-way	cher-ish	clog-gy
ca-ble	caus-tic	cher-ry	clois-ter
cad-dy	ce-dar	ches-nut	clo-ser
ca-dence	ceil-ing	chief-ly	clo-set
call-ing	cel-lar	child-hood	clou-dy
cal-lous	cen-sure	child-ish	clo-ver
cam-bric	cen-tre	chil-dren	clo-ven
cam-let	ce-rate	chim-ney	clown-ish
can-cel	cer-tain	chis-el	clus-ter
can-cer	chal-dron	cho-ler	clum-sy

clot-ty	con-quest	cross-ness	dal-ly
cob-bler	con-stant	crotch-et	dam-age
cob-nut	con-sul	crude-ly	dam-ask
cob-web	con-test	cru-el	dam-sel
cock-pit	con-text	cru-et	dan-cer
cod-lin	con-tract	crum-ple	dan-dle
cof-fee	con-vent	crup-per	dan-driff
cold-ness	con-vert	crus-ty	dan-gle
col-lar	con-vex	crys-tal	dap-per
col-lect	con-vict	cud-gel	dark-ness
col-lege	cool-er	cul-prit	darl-ing
col-lop	cool-ness	cum-ber	das-tard
co-lon	coop-er	cun-ning	daz-zle
col-our	cop-per	cup-board	dear-ly
com-bat	co"-py	cu-rate	dear-ness
come-ly	cord-age	cur-dle	dead-ly
com-er	cor-ner	cur-few	death-less
com-et	cos-tive	curl-ing	debt-or
com-fort	cost-ly	cur-rant	de-cent
com-ma	cot-ton	curt-sey	de-ist
com-men-t	cov-er	cur-rent	del-uge
com-merce	coun-cil	cur-ry	dib-ble
com-mon	coun-sel	curs-ed	dic-tate
com-pact	coun-ter	cur-tain	di-et
com-pan-s	coun-ty	cur-ved	dif-fer
com-pound	coup-let	cus-tard	dim-ness
com-rade	court-ly	cus-tom	dim-ple
con-cave	cow-ard	cut-ler	din-ner
con-cert	cou-sin	cyn-ic	dis-cord
con-cord	crack-er	cy-press	dis-mal
con-course	crac-kle	Dab-ble	dis-tance
con-duct	craf-ty	dan-ger	dis-tant
con-duit	crea-ture	dag-ger	do-er
con-flict	cred-it	dai-ly	dog-ger
con-gress	crib-bage	dain-ty	dol-lar
con-quer	crook-ed	dai-ry	dol-phyn

do-nor	ed-ict	fa-low	fin-ish
dor-mant	ef-fort	false-hood	firm-ness
doub-let	e-gress	fam-ine	fix-ed
doubt-ful	ei-ther	fam-ish	flab-by
doubt-less	el-bow	fa-mous	flag-on
dough-ty	el-der	fan-cy	fla-grant
dow-er	em-blem	farm-er	flan-nel
dow-las	em-met	far-row	fla-vour
dow-ny	em-pire	far-ther	flesh-ly
drag-gle	emp-ty	fas-ten	flo-rist
drag-on	end-less	fa-tal	flow-er
dra-per	en-ter	fath-er	flus-ter
draw-er	en-tr-y	faul-ty	flut-ter
draw-ing	en-voy	fa-vour	fol-low
dread-ful	en-vy	fawn-ing	fol-ly
dream-er	eph-od	fear-ful	fond-ler
dri-ver	ep-ic	feath-er	fool-ish
drop-sy	e-qual	fee-ble	foot-step
drub-bing	er-ror	fee-ling	fore-cast
drum-mer	es-say	feign-ed	fore-most
drunk-ard	es-sence	fel-low	fore-sight
du-el	eth-ic	fel-on	fore-head
duke-dom	e-ven	fe-male	for-est
dul-ness	ev-er	fen-cer	for-mal
du-rance	e-vil	fen-der	for-mer
du-ty	ex-it	fer-tile	fort-night
dwell-ing	eye-sight	fer-vent	for-tune
dwin-dle	eye-sore	fes-ter	found-er
Ea-ger	Fa-ble	fet-ter	foun-tain
ea-gle	fa-bric	fe-ver	fowl-er
east-er	fa-cing	fid-dle	fra-grant
eat-er	fac-tor	fig-ure	free-ly
ear-ly	fag-got	fill-er	fren-zy
earth-en	faint-ness	fil-thy	friend-ly
ech-o	faith-ful	fi-nal	frig-ate
ed-dy	fal-con	fin-ger	fros-ty

fro-ward	gau-dy	gold-en	guz-zle
frow-zy	ga-zer	gos-ling	Hab-it
fruit-ful	geld-ing	gos-pel	kack-ney
full-er	gen-der	gos-sip	had-dock
fu-my	gen-tile	gou-ty	hag-gard
fun-nel	gen-tle	grace-ful	hag-gle
fun-ny	gen-try	gram-mar	hail-stone
fur-nace	ges-ture	gran-deur	hai-ry
fur-nish	get-ting	gras-sy	hal-ter
fur-row	gew-gaw	gra-tis	ham-let
fur-ther	ghast-ly	gra-ver	ham-per
fu-ry	gi-ant	gra-vy	hand-ful
fus-ty	gib-bet	gra-zing	hand-maid
fu-tile	gid-dy	grea-sy	hand-some
fu-ture	gig-gle	great-ly	han-dy
Gab-ble	gil-der	great-ness	hang-er
gain-ful	gild-ing	gree-dy	hang-ings
gal-lant	gim-let	green-ish	han-ker
gal-ley	gin-ger	greet-ing	hap-pen
gal-lon	gir-dle	griev-ance	hap-py
gal-lop	girl-ish	griev-ous	har-ass
gam-ble	giv-er	grind-er	har-bour
game-ster	glad-den	gris-kin	hard-en
gam-mon	glad-ness	gris-ly	har-dy
gan-der	glean-er	grist-ly	harm-ful
gaunt-let	glib-ly	groan-ing	harm-less
gar-bage	glim-mer	gro-cer	har-ness
gar-den	glis-ten	grot-to	har-row
gar-gle	gloo-my	ground-less	har-vest
gar-land	glo-ry	gruff-ness	has-ten
gar-ment	glos-sy	guilt-less	hat-ter
gar-ner	glut-ton	guil-ty	hate-ful
gar-nish	gnash-ing	gun-ner	ha-tred
gar-ret	gob-let	gus-set	haugh-ty
gar-ter	god-ly	gus-ty	haunt-ed
gath-er	go-er	gut-ter	haz-ard

ha-zel	hol-low	in-most	jui-cy
ha-zy	ho-ly	in-quest	jum-ble
hea"-dy	hom-age	in-road	ju-ry
heal-ing	home-ly	in-sect	just-ice
hear-ing	hon-est	in-sult	just-ly
heark-en	hon-our	in-sight	Keen-ness
heart-en	hood-wink	in-stance	keep-er
heart-less	hope-ful	in-stant	ken-nel
hea-then	hope-less	in-step	ker-nel
heav-en	hor-rid	in-to	ket-tle
hea"-vy	hor-ror	in-voice	key-hole
he-brew	host-age	i-ron	kid-nap
hec-tor	host-ess	is-sue	kid-ney
heed-ful	hos-tile	i-item	kin-dle
hel-met	hot-house	Jab-ber	kind-ness
help-er	hour-ly	jag-ged	king-dom
help-ful	house-hold	jan-gle	kins-man
help-less	hu-man	jar-gon	kitch-en
hem-lock	hum-ble	jas-per	kna-vish
herb-age	hu-mour	jeal-ous	kneel-ing
herds-man	hun-ger	jel-ly	know-ing
her-mit	hunt-er	jest-er	know-ledg
her-ring	hur-ry	Je-sus	knuc-kle
hew-er	hurt-ful	jew-el	La-bel
hic-cup	hus-ky	jew-ish	la-bour
hig-gler	hys-sop	jin-gle	lack-ing
high-ness	I-dler	join-er	lad-der
hil-lock	i-dol	join-ture	la-ding
hil-ly	im-age	jol-ly	la-dle
hin-der	in-cense	jour-nal	la-dy
hire-ling	in-come	jour-ney	lamb-kin
hob-ble	in-dex	joy-ful	lan-cet
hog-gish	in-fant	joy-less	land-lord
hogs-head	ink-stand	joy-ous	land-mark
hold-fast	in-let	judge-ment	land-scape
hol-lan	in-mate	jug-gle	lan-guage

lan-guid	lob-ster	mar-ket	mim-ic
lap-pet	lock-et	marks-man	mind-ful
lar-der	lo-cust	mar-row	min-gle
lath-er	lodg-ment	mar-quis	mis-chief
lat-ter	lodg-er	mar-shal	mi-ser
laugh-ter	lof-ty	mar-tyr	mix-ture
law-ful	log-wood	ma-son	mock-er
law-yer	long-ing	mas-ter	mod-el
lead-en	loose-ness	mat-ter	mod-ern
lead-er	lord-ly	max-im	mod-est
lea-ky	loud-ness	may-or	mois-ture
lean-ness	love-ly	may-pole	mo-men-t
learn-ning	lov-er	mea-ly	mon-key
leath-er	low-ly	mean-ing	mon-ster
length-en	low-ness	meas-ure	month-ly
lep-er	loy-al	med-dle	mor-al
lev-el	lu-cid	meek-ness	mor-sel
le"-vy	lug-gage	mel-low	mor-tal
li-bel	lum-ber	mem-ber	mor-tar
li-cense	lurch-er	men-ace	most-ly
life-less	lurk-er	mend-er	moth-er
light-en	luc-ky	men-tal	mo-tive
light-ning	lyr-ic	mer-cer	move-ment
lim-ber	Mag-got	mer-chant	moun-tain
lim-it	ma-jor	mer-cy	mourn-ful
lim-ner	mak-er	mer-it	mouth-ful
lin-gui-st	mal-let	mes-sage	mud-dle
li-on	malt-ster	met-al	mud-dy
list-ed	mam-mon	me-thod	muf-fle
lit-ter	man-drake	mid-dle	mum-ble
lit-tle	man-gle	migh-ty	mum-my
live-ly	man-iy	mil-dew	mur-der
liv-er	man-ner	mild-ness	mur-mur
liz-ard	man-tle	mill-stone	mush-room
lead-ing	ma-ny	mil-ky	inu-sic
lob-by	mar-ble	mil-ler	mus-ket

mus-lin	nip-ple	o-range	pa-pist
mus-tard	no-ble	or-der	par-boil
mus-ty	nog-gin	or-gan	par-cel
mut-ton	non-age	oth-er	parch-ing
muz-zle	non-sense	o-ral	parch-ment
myr-tle	non-suit	ot-ter	par-don
mys-tic	nos-tril	o-ver	pa-rent
Nail-er	nos-trum	out-cast	par-ley
na-ked	noth-ing	out-cry	par-lour
name-less	no-tice	out-er	par-rot
nap-kin	nov-el	out-most	par-ry
nar-row	nov-ice	out-rage	par-sion
nas-ty	num-ber	out-ward	part-ner
na-tive	nurs-er	out-work	par-ty
na-ture	nur-ture	own-er	pas-sage
na-vel	nut-meg	oys-ter	pas-sive
naugh-ty	Oaf-ish	Pa-cer	pass-port
na-vy	oak-en	pack-age	pas-ture
neat-ness	oat-meal	pack-er	pat-ent
neck-cloth	ob-ject	pack-et	pave-ment
need-ful	ob-long	pad-dle	pay-ment
nee-dle	o-chre	pad-dock	pea-cock
nee-dy	o-dour	pad-lock	peb-ble
ne-gro	of-fer	pa-gan	ped-ant
neigh-bour	of-fice	pain-ful	ped-lar
nei-ther	off-spring	pain-ter	peep-er
ne"-phew	o-gle	paint-ing	pee-vish
ner-vous	oil-man	pal-ace	pelt-ing
net-tle	oint-ment	pal-ate	pen-dant
new-ly	old-er	pale-ness	pen-man
new-ness	ol-ive	pal-let	pen-ny
nib-ble	o-men	pam-phlet	pen-sive
nice-ness	on-set	pan-cake	peo-ple
nig-gard	o-pen	pan-ic	pep-per
night-cap	op-tic	pan-try	per-fect
nim-ble	o-pal	pa-per	per-il

per-ish	plan-et	pound-age	pro'-ject
per-jure	plant-er	poun-der	pro-logue
per-ry	plas-ter	pow-er	prom-ise
per-son	plat-ted	pow-der	proph-et
pert-ness	plat-ter	prac-ticé	pros-per
pes-ter	play-er	prais-er	pros-trate
pes-tle	play-ing	pran-cer	proud-ly
pet-ty	pleas-ant	prat-tle	prow-ess
pew-ter	plea-sure	prat-tler	prowl-er
phi-al	plot-ter	pray-er	pry-ing
phren-sy	plu-mage	preach-er	pru-dence
phy-sic	plum-met	preb-end	pru-dent
pic-kle	plump-ness	pre-cept	psalm-ist
pick-lock	plun-der	pre-dal	psal-ter
pic-ture	plu-ral	pref-ace	pub-lic
pie-ces	ply-ing	prel-ate	pub-lis
pig-my	poach-er	prel-ude	puck-er
pil-fer	pock-et	pres-age	pud-ding
pil-grim	po-et	pres-ence	pud-dle
pil-lage	poi-son	pres-ent	puff-er
pill-box	po-ker	press-er	pul-let
pi-lot	po-lar	pric-kle	pul-pit
pim-ple	pol-ish	prick-ly	pump-er
pin-case	pomp-ous	priest-hood	punc-ture
pin-cers	pon-der	pri-mate	pun-gent
pinch-ing	po-pish	prim-er	pun-ish
pi-per	pop-py	prin-cess	pup-py
pip-pin	port-al	pri-va-te	pur-blind
pi-rate	pos-set	pri"-vy	pure-ness
pitch-er	post-age	pro-blem	pur-pose
pit-tance	pos-ture	proc-tor	pu-trid
pi"-ty	po-tent	prod-uce	puz-zle
piv-ot	pot-ter	prod-uct	Quad-rant
pla-ces	pot-tle	prof-fer	quag-mire
pla"-cid	poul-try	prof-it	quaint-ness
plain-tiff	pounce-box	prog-ress	qua-ker

qualm-ish	ram-mer	rid-dle	run-let
quar-rel	ram-pant	ri-der	run-ning
quar-ry	ram-part	ri-fle	rup-ture
quar-tan	ran-cour	right-ful	rus-tic
quar-ter	ran-dom	rig-our	rus-ty
qua-ver	ran-ger	ri-ot	ruth-less
queer-ly	ran-kle	rip-ple	Sab-bath
que"-ry	ran-sack	ri-val	sa-ble
quib-ble	ran-som	riv-er	sa-bre
quick-en	rant-er	riv-et	sack-cloth
quick-ly	rap-id	roar-ing	sad-den
quick-sand	rap-ine	rob-ber	sad-dle
qui-et	rap-ture	rock-et	safe-ly
quin-sy	rash-ness	roll-er	safe-ty
quint-al	rath-er	ro-man	saf-fron
quit-rent	rat-tle	ro-mish	sail-or
quiv-er	rav-age	roo-my	sal-ad
quo-rum	ra-ven	ro-sy	sal-ly
quo-ta	raw-ness	rot-ten	sal-mon
Rab-bit	ra-zor	round-ish	salt-ish
rab-ble	read-er	ro-ver	sal-vage
ra-cer	rea-dy	roy-al	sal-ver
rack-et	re-al	rub-ber	sam-ple
rad-ish	reap-er	rub-bish	san-dal
raf-fle	rea-son	ru-by	san-dy
raf-ter	reb-el	rud-der	san-guine
rag-ged	re-cent	rude-ness	sap-ling
rail-er	reck-on	rue-ful	sap-py
rai-ment	rec-tor	ruf-fle	satch-el
rain-bow	ref-use	rug-ged	sat-in
rai-ny	rent-al	ru-in	sat-ire
rais-er	rest-less	ru-ler	sav-age
rai-sin	rev-el	rum-ble	sau-cer
ra-kish	rib-and	rum-imagé	sa-ver
ral-ly	rich-es	ru-mour	sau-sage
ram-ble	rid-dance	ruin-ple	saw-yer

say-ing	shab-by	sim-per	sock-et
scab-bard	shac-kle	sim-ple	sod-den
scaf-fold	shad-ow	sim-ply	soft-en
scam-per	shag-gy	sin-ew	sol-ace
scan-dal	shal-low	sin-ful	sol-emn
scar-let	sham-ble	sing-ing	sol-id
scat-ter	shame-ful	sing-er	sor-did
schol-ar	shame-less	sin-gle	sor-row
sci-ence	shape-less	sin-ner	sor-ry
scoff-er	sha-pen	si-ren	sot-tish
scol-lop	sharp-en	sis-ter	sound-ness
scorn-ful	sharp-er	sit-ting	span-gle
scrib-ble	shat-ter	skil-ful	spar-kle
scripture	shear-ing	skil-let	spar-row
scru-ple	shel-ter	skim-mer	spat-ter
scuf-fle	shep-herd	slack-en	speak-er
scull-er	sher-iff	slan-der	speech-less
sculp-ture	sher-ry	slat-tern	spee-dy
scur-vy	shil-ling	sla-vish	spin-dle
seam-less	shi-ning	sleep-er	spin-ner
sea-son	ship-wreck	slee-py	spir-it
se-cret	shock-ing	slip-per	spit-tle
seed-less	short-er	sli-ver	spite-ful
see-ing	short-en	slop-py	splint-er
seem-ly	shov-el	sloth-ful	spo-ken
sell-er	should-er	slub-ber	port-ing
sen-ate	show-er	slug-gard	spot-less
sense-less	shuf-fle	slum-ber	sprin-kle
sen-tence	shut-ter	sinell-ing	spun-gy
sc-quel	shut-tle	sinug-gle	squan-der
ser-mon	sick-en	sinut-ty	squeam-ish
ser-pent	sick-ness	snaf-fle	sta-ble
ser-vant	sight-less	snag-gy	stag-ger
ser-vice	sig-nal	snap-per	stag-nate
set-ter	si-lence	sneak-ing	stall-fed
set-tle	si-lent	snuf-fle	stam-mer

stand-ish	sud-den	tac-kle	thaw-ing
sta-ple	suf-fer	ta-ker	there-fore
star-tle	sul-len	tal-ent	thick-et
state-ly	sul-ly	tal-low	thiev-ish
sta-ting	sul-tan	tal-ly	thim-ble
sta"-tue	sul-try	tame-ly	think-ing
stat-ure	sum-mer	tam-my	thirs-ty
stat-ute	sum-mit	tam-per	thor-ny
stead-fast	sum-mons	tan-gle	thorn-back
stee-ple	sun-day	tan-kard	thought-ful
steer-age	sun-der	tan-sy	thou-sand
stic-kle	sun-dry	ta-per	thrash-er
stiff-en	sup-per	tap-ster	threat-en
sti-fle	sup-ple	tar-dy	throb-bing
still-ness	sure-ty	tar-get	thump-ing
stin-gy	sur-feit	tar-ry	thun-der
stir-rup	sur-ly	tar-tar	thurs-day
stom-ach	sur-name	taste-less	tick-et
sto-ny	sur-plice	tas-ter	tic-kle
stor-my	swab-by	tat-tle	ti-dy
sto-ry	swad-dle	taw-dry	tight-en
stout-ness	swag-ger	taw-ny	till-age
strag-gle	swal-low	tai-lor	till-er
stran-gle	swan-skin	tell-er	tim-ber
strick-en	swar-thy	tem-per	time-ly
strict-ly	swear-ing	tem-pest	tinc-ture
stri-king	swea"-ty	tem-ple	tin-der
strip-ling	sweep-ing	tempt-er	tin-gle
struc-ture	sweet-en	ten-ant	tin-ker
stub-born	sweet-ness	ten-der	tin-sel
stu-dent	swel-ling	ter-race	tip-pet
stum-ble	swift-ness	ter-ror	tip-ple
stur-dy	swim-ming	tes-ty	tire-some
sub-ject	sys-tem	tet-ter	ti-tle
suc-cour	Tab-by	thank-ful	tit-ter
suck-ling	ta-ble	thatch-er	tit-tle

toi-let	tro-phy	up-right	vic-ar
to-ken	trou"-ble	up-shot-	vic-tor
ton-nage	trow-sers	up-ward	vig-our
tor-ment	tru-ant	ur-gent	vil-lain
tor-rent	truc-kle	u-rine	vint-ner
tor-ture	tru-ly	u-sage	vi-ol
to-tal	trum-pet	use-ful	vi-per
tot-ter	trun-dle	ush-er	vir-gin
tow-el	trus-ty	ut-most	vir-tue
tow-er	tuck-er	ut-ter	vis-age
town-sh <p>ip</p>	tues-day	Va-eant	vis-it
tra-ding	tu-lip	va-grant	vix-en
traf-fic	tum-ble	vain-ly	vo-cal
trai-tor	tum-bler	val-id	vol-ley
tram-mel	tu-mid	val-ley	vom-it
tram-ple	tu-mour	van-ish	voy-age
tran-script	tu-mult	van-quish	vul-gar
trans-fer	tun-nel	var-let	vul-ture
tre-a-cle	tur-ban	var-nish	Wa-fer
tre-a-son	tur-bid	va-ry	wag-gish
treas-ure	tur-key	vas-sal	wag-tail
tre-a-tise	turn-er	vel-vet	wait-er
treat-ment	tur-nip	vend-er	wake-ful
tre-a-ty	turn-stile	ven-om	wal-let
trem-ble	tur-ret	ven-ture	wal-low
tren-cher	tur-tle	ver-dant	walk-er
tres-pass	tu-tor	ver-dict	wal-nut
trib-une	twi-light	ver-ger	wan-der
tric-kle	win-kle	ver-juice	want-ing
tri-fle	twit-ter	ver-min	wan-ton
trig-ger	tym-bal	ver-sed	war-fare
trim-mer	ty-rant	ver-vain	war-like
tri"-ple	Um-pire	ve"-ry	war-rant
trip-ping	un-cle	ves-per	war-ren
tri-umph	un-der	ves-try	wash-ing
troop-er	up-per	vex-ed	wasp-ish

waste-ful	weep-ing	win-ter	yeo-man
wat-er	weigh-ty	wis-dom	yon-der
watch-ful	wel-fare	wit-ness	young-er
wa-ver	wheat-en	wit-ty	young-est
way-lay	whis-per	wo-ful	youth-ful
way-ward	whis-tle	won-der	Za-ny
weak-en	whole-some	wor-ship	zeal-ot
wea-ry	wick-ed	wrong-ful	zeal-ous
weal-thy	wid-ow	Year-ly	zen-ith
wea-pon	will-ing	yearn-ing	"/-phyr
weath-er	wind-ward	yel-low	Zig-zag

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words not exceeding two Syllables.

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.	The frog croaks.
The hog grunts.	The spar-row chirps.
The pig squeaks.	The swal-low twit-ters.
The horse neighs.	The rook caws.
The cock crows.	The bit-tern booms.
The ass brays.	The tur-key gob-bles.
The cat purrs.	The pea-cock screams.
The kit-ten mews.	The bee-tle hums.
The bull bel-lows.	The duck quacks.
The cow lows.	The goose cac-kles.
The calf bleats.	Mon-keys chat-ter.
Sheep al-so bleat.	The owl hoots.
The li-on roars.	The screech-owl shrieks.
The wolf howls.	The snake hiss-es.
The ti-ger growls.	Lit-tle boys and girls talk
The fox barks.	and read.
Mice squeak.	

LESSON 2.

I want my din-ner; I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet: it will be rea-dy soon, then Thom-as shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat? No; you shall have some-thing ni-cer. Here is some ap-ple dump-ling for you; and here are some pease, and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice pud-ding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy, who was not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a ve-ry plea-sant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said before. If he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser: but he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first up-on one flow-er, and then up-on an-oth-er; so he said, Pret-ty bee, will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er hon-ey.

LESSON 4.

Then the i-dle boy met a dog: and he said, Dog, will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fear bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird, will you come and play with me? But the bird said,

No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss, and some wool. So the bird flew away.

LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle: I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to himself, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle either. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a clev-er thing it is to read! A lit-tle while ago, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were for-ced to spell them, c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb. There was a kind shep-herd, who had a great many sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he used to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. And every night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold, to keep them in safety from the gree-dy wolf.

LESSON 7.

Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them, all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this fool-ish lamb did not like to be shut up at night in the fold ; and she came to her moth-er, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night ! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up ? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry plea-sant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us ; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self ; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout ; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a for-est full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold ; but the fold was a great way off : and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a dis-mal dark den, spread all o-ver with bones and blood ; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, " Here I have brought you a young

fat lamb;" and so the cubs took her, and growled o-ver her a lit-tle while and then tore her to pie-ces, and ate her up.

LESSON 9.

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sad cow-ard. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly lit-tle boy he was! Pray what was his name? Nay, in-deed. I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry much a-fraid of dogs too: he al-ways cri-ed if a dog bark-ed, and ran a-way, and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was!

LESSON 10.

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cri-ed loud-er, Bow, wow, wow; but he on-ly meant to say, Good morn-ing, how do you do? but this lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him; and he tum-bled into a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay, cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out: and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed, on purpose to tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house, he scratched at the door, and said, Bow wow; for he could not speak any plain-

er. So they came to the door, and said, what do you want, you black dog? we do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch; but he was all o-ver mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

LESSON 11.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky be-came black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Be-ing at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed, that he could not refrain from tears; and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suf-fer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parch-ed: the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning, had done all this good.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the second

A-base	a-las	as-sent	be-numb
a-bate	a-lert	as-sert	be-quest
ab-hor	a-like	as-sist	be-seech
ab-jure	a-live	as-sume	be-seem
a-bove	al-lege	as-sure	be-set
a-bout	al-lot	a-stray	be-sides
ab-solve	al-lude	a-stride	be-siege
ab-surd	al-lure	a-tone	be-smear
ac-cept	al-ly	at-tend	be-smoke
ac-count	a-loft	at-test	be-speak
ac-cuse	a-lone	at-tire	be-stir
ac-quaint	a-long	at-tract	be-stow
ac-quire	a-loof	a-vail	be-stride
ac-quit	a-maze	a-vast	be-tide
ad-duce	a-mend	a-venge	be-times
ad-here	a-mong	a-verse	be-tray
ad-jure	a-muse	a-vert	be-troth
ad-just	an-noy	a-void	be-tween
ad-mit	ap-peal	a-vow	be-wail
a-dorn	ap-pear	aus-tere	be-ware
ad-vice	ap-pease	a-wait	be-witch
ad-vise	ap-plaud	a-wake	be-yond
a-far	ap-ply	a-aware	blas-phenie
af-fair	ap-point	a-wry	block-ade
af-fix	ap-proach	Bap-tize	bom-bard
af-flict	ap-prove	be-cause	bu-reau
af-front	a-rise	be-come	Ca-bal
a-fraid	ar-raign	be-dawl	ca-jole
a-gain	ar-rest	be-before	cal-cine
a-against	as-cend	be-head	ca-nal
ag-gress	as-cent	be-hold	ca-price
ag-grieve	a-shore	be-lieve	car-bine
a-go	a-side	be-neath	ca-ress
a-larm	as-sault	be-nign	car-mine

ca-rouse	con-cur	con-tempt	de-face
cas-cade	con-demn	con-tend	de-fame
ce-ment	con-dense	con-tent	de-feat
cock-ade	con-dign	con-tort	de-fect
co-here	con-dole	con-test	de-fence
col-lect	con-duce	con-tract	de-fend
com-bine	con-duct	con-trast	de-fer
com-mand	con-fer	con-trol	de-fine
com-mend	con-fess	con-vene	de-form
com-ment	con-fide	con-verse	de-fraud
com-mit	con-fine	con-vert	de-grade
com-mode	con-firm	con-vey	de-gree
com-mune	con-form	con-vict	de-ject
com-mute	con-found	con-vince	de-lay
com-pact	con-front	con-voke	de-light
com-pare	con-fuse	con-vulse	de-lude
com-pel	con-fute	cor-rect	de-mand
com-pile	con-geal	cor-rupt	de-mean
com-plain	con-join	cur-tail	de-mise
com-plete	con-joint	De-bar	de-mit
com-ply	con-jure	de-base	de-mur
com-port	con-nect	de-bate	de-mure
com-pose	con-nive	de-bauch	de-note
com-pound	con-sent	de-cay	de-nounce
com-press	con-serve	de-cease	de-ny
com-prise	con-sign	de-ceit	de-part
com-pute	con-sist	de-ceive	de-pend
con-ceal	con-sole	de-cide	de-pict
con-cede	con-sort	de-claim	de-plore
con-ceit	con-spire	de-clare	de-pone
cen-ceive	con-strain	de-cline	de-port
con-cern	con-straint	de-coct	de-pose
con-cert	con-struct	de-coy	de-prave
con-cise	con-sult	de-cree	de-press
con-clude	con-sume	de-cry	de-prive
con-coct	con-tain	de-duct	de-pute

Words of two Syllables.

de-ride	dis-claim	dis-tort	en-dorse
de-robe	dis-close	dis-tract	en-due
de-scant	dis-course	dis-tress	en-dure
de-scend	dis-creet	dis-trust	en-force
de-scribe	dis-cuss	dis-turb	en-gage
de-sert	dis-dain	dis-use	en-grail
de-serve	dis-ease	di-verge	en-grave
de-sign	dis-gorge	di-vert	en-gross
de-sire	dis-grace	di-vest	en-hance
de-sist	dis-guise	di-vide	en-join
de-spair	dis-gust	di-vine	en-joy
de-spise	dis-join	di-vorce	en-large
de-spite	dis-junct	di-vulge	en-rage
de-spoil	dis-like	dra-goon	en-rich
de-spond	dis-mast	E-clipse	en-robe
de-stroy	dis-may	ef-face	en-rol
de-tach	dis-miss	ef-fect	en-slave
de-tain	dis-mount	ef-fuse	en-sue
de-tect	dis-own	e-ject	en-sure
de-ter	dis-pand	e-lapse	en-tail
de-test	dis-part	e-late	en-throne
de-vise	dis-pel	e-lect	en-tice
de-volve	dis-pend	e-lude	en-tire
de-vote	dis-pense	el-lipse	en-tomb
de-vour	dis-perse	em-balm	en-trap
de-vout	dis-place	em-bark	en-treat
di-fuse	dis-plant	em-boss	en-twine
di-gest	dis-play	em-brace	e-quip
di-gress	dis-please	em-pale	e-rase
di-late	dis-port	em-plead	e-rect
di-lute	dis-pose	em-ploy	e-scape
di-rect	dis-praise	en-act	es-cort
dis-arm	dis-sect	en-chant	e-spouse
dis-burse	dis-solve	en-close	e-spy
dis-cern	dis-til	en-dear	e-state
dis-charge	dis-tinct	en-dite	e-steem

e-vade	ex-press	ga-zette	in-fest
e-vent	ex-punge	gen-teel	in-firm
e-vert	ex-tend	grim-ace	in-flame
e-viet	ex-tent	gro-tesque	in-flate
e-vince	ex-tinct	Im-bibe	in-fleet
e-voke	ex-tol	im-bue	in-flict
ex-act	ex-tort	im-mense	in-form
ex-ceed	ex-tract	im-merse	in-fuse
ex-cel	ex-treme	im-mure	in-grate
ex-cept	ex-ude	im-pair	in-here
ex-cess	ex-ult	im-part	in-ject
ex-change	Fa-tigue	im-peach	in-lay
ex-cise	fer-ment	im-pede	in-list
ex-cite	fif-teen	im-pel	in-quire
ex-claim	fo-ment	im-pend	in-sane
ex-clude	for-bade	im-plant	in-scribe
ex-cuse	for-bear	im-plore	in-sert
ex-empt	for-bid	im-ply	in-sist
ex-ert	fore-bode	im-port	in-snare
ex-hale	fore-close	im-pose	in-spect
ex-haust	fore-doom	im-press	in-spire
ex-hort	fore-go	im-print	in-stall
ex-ist	fore-know	im-prove	in-still
ex-pand	fore-run	im-pure	in-struct
ex-pect	fore-shew	im-pute	in-sult
ex-pend	fore-see	in-cite	in-tend
ex-pense	fore-stal	in-cline	in-tense
ex-pert	fore-tel	in-clude	in-ter
ex-pire	fore-warn	in-crease	in-thral
ex-plain	for-give	in-cur	in-trench
ex-plode	for-lorn	in-deed	in-trigue
ex-ploit	for-sake	in-dent	in-trude
ex-plore	for-swear	in-duce	in-trust
ex-port	forth-with	in-dulge	in-vade
ex-pose	ful-fil	in-fect	in-veigh
ex-pound	Gal-loon	in-fer	in-vent

in-vert	mis-teach	out-shoot	pre-pare
in-vest	mis-trust	out-sit	pre-pense
in-vite	mis-use	out-stare	pre-sage
in-voke	mo-lest	out-strip	pre-scribe
in-volve	mo-rose	out-walk	pre-sent
in-ure	Neg-lect	out-weigh	pre-serve
Ja-pan	O-bey	out-wit	pre-side
je-june	ob-ject	Pa-rade	pre-sume
jo-cose	ob-late	pa-role	pre-tence
La-ment	o-blige	par-take	pre-tend
lam-poon	ob-lique	pa-trol	pre-text
Ma-raud	ob-scure	per-cuss	pre-vail
ma-chine	ob-serve	per-form	pre-vent
main-tain	ob-struct	per-fume	pro-ceed
ma-lign	ob-tain	per-fuse	pro-claim
ma-nure	ob-tend	per-haps	pro-cure
ma-rine	ob-trude	per-mit	pro-duce
ma-ture	ob-tuse	per-plex	pro-fane
mis-eal	oc-cult	per-sist	pro-fess
mis-cast	oc-cur	per-spire	pro-found
mis-chance	of-fend	per-suade	pro-fuse
mis-count	op-pose	per-tain	pro-ject
mis-deed	op-press	per-vade	pro-late
mis-deem	or-dain	per-verse	pro-lix
mis-give	out-bid	per-vert	pro-long
mis-hap	out-brave	pe-ruse	pro-mote
mis-judge	out-dare	pla-card	pro-imulge
mis-lay	out-do	pos-sess	pro-nounce
mis-lead	out-face	post-pone	pro-pel
mis-name	out-grow	pre-cede	pro-pense
mis-spend	out-leap	pre-clude	pro-pose
mis-place	out-live	pre-dict	pro-pound
mis-print	out-right	pre-fer	pro-rogue
mis-quote	out-run	pre-fix	pro-scribe
mis-rule	out-sail	pre-judge	pro-tect
mis-take	out-shine	pre-mise	pro-tend

pro-test	re-dound	re-ly	re-quite
pro-tract	re-dress	re-main	re-seat
pro-trude	re-duce	re-mand	re-scind
pro-vide	re-fect	re-mark	re-serve
pro-voke	re-fer	re-mind	re-sign
pur-loin	re-fine	re-miss	re-sist
pur-sue	re-fit	re-morse	re-solve
pur-suit	re-flect	re-mote	re-spect
pur-vey	re-float	re-move	re-store
Re-bate	re-flow	re-mount	re-tain
re-bel	re-form	re-new	re-tard
re-bound	re-tract	re-nounce	re-tire
re-buff	re-frain	re-nown	re-treat
re-build	re-fresh	re-pair	re-turn
re-buke	re-fund	re-past	re-venge
re-call	re-fuse	re-pay	re-revere
re-cant	re-fute	re-peal	re-vile
re-cede	re-gain	re-peat	re-volt
re-ceipt	re-gale	re-pel	re-volve
re-ceive	re-gard	re-pent	re-ward
re-cess	re-grate	re-pine	ro-mance
re-charge	re-gret	re-place	Sa-lute
re-cite	re-hear	re-plete	se-clude
re-claim	re-ject	re-ply	se-cure
re-cline	re-joice	re-port	se-dan
re-cluse	re-join	re-pose	se-date
re-coil	re-lapse	re-press	se-duce
re-coin	re-late	re-prieve	se-select
re-cord	re-lax	re-print	se-rene
re-count	re-lay	re-proach	se-vere
re-course	re-lease	re-proof	sin-cere
re-cruit	re-lent	re-prove	sub-due
re-cur	re-lief	re-pulse	sub-duct
re-daub	re-lieve	re-pute	sub-join
re-deem	re-light	re-quest	sub-lime
re-doubt	re-lume	re-quire	sub-mit

sub-orn	trans-form	un-done	un-ripe
sub-scribe	trans-gress	un-dress	un-safe
sub-side	trans-late	un-fair	un-say
sub-sist	trans-mit	un-fed	un-seen
sub-tract	trans-pire	un-fit	un-shod
sub-vert	trans-plant	un-fold	un-sound
suc-ceed	trans-pose	un-gird	un-spent
suc-cinct	tre-pan	un-girt	un-stop
suf-fice	trus-tee	un-glue	un-taught
sug-gest	Un-apt	un-hinge	un-tie
sup-ply	un-bar	un-hook	un-true
sup-port	un-bend	un-horse	un-twist
sup-pose	un-bind	un-hurt	un-wise
sup-press	un-blest	u-nite	un-yoke
sur-round	un-bolt	un-just	up-braid
sur-vey	un-born	un-knit	up-hold
sus-pend	un-bought	un-known	u-surp
sus-pense	un-bound	un-lace	Where-as
There-on	un-brace	un-lade	with-al
there-of	un-case	un-like	with-draw
there-with	un-caught	un-load	with-hold
tor-ment	un-chain	un-lock	with-in
tra-duce	un-chaste	un-loose	with-out
trans-act	un-clasp	un-man	with-stand
trans-cend	un-close	un-mask	Your-self
trans-cribe	un-cough	un-moor	your-selves
trans-fer	un-do	un-paid	

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE Syllables.

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal hea-v-i-er than any thing else. Men dig it out of the

ground. Shall I take my spade and get some ? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off ; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold ; and so are half guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold ? It is gold beaten very thin, thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and shillings, and six-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off ; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper ; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made of brass ; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that green upon the sauce-pan ? It is rusty ; the green is called ver-di-gris ; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty ; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say ? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire ? Put the poker in, and try. Well, is it melted ? No, but it is red hot, and soft ; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles ; iron will melt in a very,

very hot fire, when it has been in a great while ; then it will melt..

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing ? He has a forge : he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works ! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks ! What is the blacksmith making ? He is making nails and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft and very heavy. Here is a piece : lift it. There is lead in the casement ; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire ? Try : throw a piece in. Now it is all melted, and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now !

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The drip-ping-pan and the re-flect-or are all cov-er-ed with tin.

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver : and it is very heavy. See how it runs about ! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-sil-ver in the weath-er-glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-sil-ver ; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry, and his papa and mamma sent him to school. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made him a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plums and sweatmeats, orange and citron: and it was iced all over with sugar: it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it, he was very glad, and jumped about for joy: and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, the little boy was very sick, and ev-e-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry; he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And some-bo-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

LESSON 6.

Now there was an-oth-er boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-lows; his name was Peter: the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his inamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept slily up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-er-al weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large; but behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

LESSON 7.

Well; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one and a piece to an-oth-er, and a piece to an-oth-er, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played

to-ge-th-er mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he played, the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-body to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog; and I cannot work. If I could work, I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had in-tend-ed to have eaten another day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

LESSON 8.

The noblest em-ploy-ment of the mind of man is to study the works of his Cre-a-tor. To him whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shews what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal wisdom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm

proclaim to him, " Less than in-fi-nite power could not have formed me ? "

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the comet wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its des-tin-ed spot again; who but God could have formed them ? Behold how awful their splendour ! yet they do not di-min-ish ; lo, how rapid their motion ! yet one runneth not in the way of an-oth-er. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce ; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they contain : have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed the whole ? Who biddeth the grass to spring up ? Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons ? Behold the ox croppeth it ; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it ? Who is he that pro-videth for them, but the Lord ?

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

Ab-di-cate	a-li-en	at-tri-bute
ab-ju-gate	am-nes-ty	av-a-rice
ab-ro-gate	am-pli-fy	au-di-tor
ab-so-lute	an-ar-chy	au-gu-ry
ac-ci-dent	an-ces-tor	au-thor-ize
ac-cu-rate	an-i-mal	Ba"-che-lor
ac-tu-ate	an-i-mate	back-sli-der
ad-ju-tant	an-nu-al	back-ward-ness
ad-mi-ral	ap-pe-tite	bail-a-ble
ad-vo-cate	ar-a-ble	bal-der-dash
af-fa-ble	ar-gu-ment	ban-ish-ment
ag-o-ny	ar-mo-ry	bar-ba-rous
al-der-inan	ar-ro-gant	bar-ren-ness

bar-ri-ter	cat-e-chism	con-ju-gal
bash-ful-ness	cel-e-brate	con-que-ror
bat-tle-ment	cen-tu-ry	con-se-crate
beau-ti-ful	cer-ti-fy	con-se-quence
ben-e-fice	cham-ber-maid	con-so-nant
ben-e-fit	cham-pi-on	con-sta-ble
big-ot-ry	char-ac-ter	con-stan-cy
blas-phe-my	char-i-ty	con-sti-tute
blood-suck-er	chas-tise-ment	con-ti-nence
blun-der-buss	chiv-al-ry	con-tra-ry
blun-der-er	chem-i-cal	con-ver-sant
blun-der-ing	chem-is-try	co-pi-ous
blus-ter-er	cin-na-mon	cor-di-al
bois-ter-ous	cir-cu-late	cor-mo-rant
book-bind-er	cir-cum-flex	cor-o-ner
bor-row-er	cir-cum-spect	cor-po-ral
bot-tom-less	cir-cum-stance	cor-pu-lent
bot-tom-ry	clam-or-ous	cos-tive-ness
boun-ti-ful	clar-i-fy	cost-li-ness
broth-er-ly	clas-si-cal	cov-e-nant
bur-den-some	clean-li-ness	cov-er-ing
bur-gla-ry	co-gen-cy	cov-et-ous
bu-ri-al	cog-ni-zance	coun-sel-lor
Cab-i-net	col-o-ny	coun-te-nance
cal-cu-late	com-e-dy	coun-ter-feit
cal-en-dar	com-fort-less	coun-ter-pane
cap-i-tal	com-i-cal	cour-te-ous
cap-ti-vate	com-pa-ny	court-li-ness
car-di-nal	com-pe-tent	cow-ard-ice
care-ful-ly	com-ple-ment	craft-i-ness
car-mel-ite	com-pli-ment	cred-i-ble
car-pen-ter	com-pro-mise	cred-i-tor
cas-u-al	con-fer-ence	crim-i-nal
cas-u-ist	con-fi-dence	crit-i-cal
cat-a-logue	con-flu-ence	croc-o-dile
cat-e-chise	con-gru-ous	crook-ed-ness

cru-ci-fy	ed-i-tor	fir-ma-ment
cru-di-ty	ed-u-cate	fish-e-ry
cru-el-ty	el-e-gant	flat-te-ry
crus-ti-ness	el-e-ment	flat-u-lent
cu-bi-cal	el-ephant	fool-ish-ness
cu-cum-ber	el-e-vate	fop-pe-ry
cul-pa-ble	el-o-quence	for-ti-fy
cul-ti-vate	em-i-nent	for-ward-ness
cu-ri-ous	em-pe-ror	frank-in-cense
cus-to-dy	em-pha-sis	fraud-u-lent
cus-tom-er	em-u-late	free-hold-er
Dan-ger-ous	en-e-my	friv-o-lous
de-cen-cy	en-er-gy	fro-ward-ly
ded-i-cate	en-ter-prise	fu-ne-ral
de-li-cate	es-ti-mate	fur-be-low
dep-u-ty	ev-e-ry	fu-ri-ous
der-o-gate	ev-i-dent	fur-ni-ture
des-o-late	ex-cel-lence	fur-ther-more
des-pe-rate	ex-cel-lent	Gain-say-er
des-ti-ny	ex-cre-ment	gal-lant-ry
des-ti-tute	ex-e-crate	gal-le-ry
det-ri-ment	ex-e-cute	gar-den-er
de-vi-ate	ex-er-cise	gar-ni-ture
di-a-dem	ex-pi-ate	gar-ri-son
di-a-logue	ex-qui-site	gau-di-ly
di-a-per	Fab-u-lous	gen-e-ral
dil-i-gence	fac-ul-ty	gen-e-rate
dis-ci-pline	faith-ful-ly	gen-er-ous
dis-lo-cate	fal-la-cy	gen-tle-man
doc-u-ment	fal-li-ble	gen-u-ine
dol-o-rous	fath-er-less	gid-di-ness
dow-a-ger	faul-ti-ly	gin-ger-bread
dra-pe-ry	fer-ven-cy	glim-mer-ing
dul-ci-mer	fes-ti-val	glo-ri-fy
du-ra-ble	fe-ver-ish	glut-ton-ous
Eb-o-ny	filth-i-ly	god-li-ness

gor-man-dize	ig-no-rant	Kid-nap-per
gov-ern-ment	im-i-tate	kil-der-kin
gov-er-nor	im-ple-ment	kins-wo-man
grace-ful-ness	im-pli-cate	kna-vish-ly
grad-u-ate	im-po-tence	knot-ti-ly
grate-ful-ly	im-pre-cate	La-bour-er
gra-i-fy	im-pu-dent	lar-ce-ny
grav-i-tate	in-ci-dent	lat-e-ral
gree-di-ness	in-di-cate	leg-a-cy
griev-ous-ly	in-di-gent	len-i-ty
gun-pow-der	in-do-lent	lep-ro-sy
Hand-i-ly	in-dus-try	leth-ar-gy
hand-ker-chief	in-fa-my	lev-er-et
har-bin-ger	in-fan-cy	lib-er-al
harm-less-ly	in-fi-nite	lib-er-tine
har-mo-ny	in-flu-ence	lig-a-ment
haugh-ti-ness	in-ju-ry	like-li-hood
heav-i-ness	in-ner-most	li-on-ness
hep-tar-chy	in-no-cence	lit-er-al
he"-rald-ry	in-no-vate	lof-ti-ness
he"-re-sy	in-so-lent	low-li-ness
he"-re-tic	in-stant-ly	lu-na-cy
he"-ri-tage	in-sti-tute	lu-na-tic
her-mit-age	in-stru-ment	lux-u-ry
hid-e-ous	in-ter-course	Mag-ni-fy
hind-er-most	in-ter-dict	ma-je-s-ty
his-to-ry	in-ter-est	main-te-nance
hoa-ri-ness	in-ter-val	mal-a-pert
ho-li-ness	in-ter-view	man-age-ment
hon-es-ty	in-ti-mate	man-ful-ly
hope-ful-ness	in-tri-cate	man-i-fest
hor-rid-ly	Joc-u-lar	man-li-ness
hos-pi-tal	jol-li-ness	man-u-al
hus-band-man	jo-vi-al	man-u-script
hyp-o-crite	ju-gu-lar	mar-i-gold
I-dle-ness	jus-ti-fy	mar-i-ner

mar-row-bone	nour-ish-ment	par-a-dox
mas-cu-line	nu-me-rous	par-a-graph
mel-low-ness	nun-ne-ry	par-a-pet
mel-o-dy	nur-se-ry	par-a-phrase
melt-ing-ly	nu-tri-ment	par-a-site
mem-o-ry	Ob-du-rate	par-o-dy
men-di-cant	ob-li-gate	pa-tri-arch
mer-can-tile	ob-lo-quy	pa"-tron-age
mer-chan-dize	ob-so-lete	peace-a-ble
mer-ci-ful	ob-sta-cle	pec-to-ral
mer-ri-ment	ob-sti-nate	pec-u-late
min-e-ral	ob-vi-ous	ped-a-gogue
min-is-ter	oc-cu-py	ped-ant-ry
mir-a-cle	oc-cu-list	pen-al-ty
mis-chiev-ous	o-di-ous	pen-e-trate
mod-e-rate	o-do-rous	pen-i-tent
mon-u-ment	of-fer-ing	pen-sive-ly
moun-te-bank	om-i-nous	pen-u-ry
mourn-ful-ly	op-e-rate	per-fect-ness
mul-ti-tude	op-po-site	per-ju-ry
mu-si-cal	op-u-lent	per-ma-nence
mu-ta-ble	or-a-cle	per-pe-trate
mu-tu-al	or-a-tor	per-se-cute
mys-te-ry	or-der-ly	per-son-age
Na-ked-ness	or-di-nance	per-ti-nence
nar-ra-tive	or-gan-ist	pes-ti-lence
nat-u-ral	or-i-gin	pet-ri-fy
neg-a-tive	or-na-ment	pet-u-lant
neth-er-most	or-tho-dox	phys-i-cal
night-in-gale	o-ver-flow	pi-e-ty
nom-i-nate	o-ver-sight	pil-fer-er
not-a-ble	out-ward-ly	pin-na-cle
no-ta-ry	Pa-ci-fy	plen-ti-ful
no-ti-fy	pal-pa-ble	plun-der-er
nov-el-ist	pa-pa-cy	po-et-ry
nov-el-ty	par-a-dise	pol-i-cy

pol-i-tic	ra-kish-ness	sin-is-ter
pop-u-lar	rav-en-ous	sit-u-ate
pop-u-lous	re-cent-ly	slip-pe-ry
pos-si-ble	re"-com-pence	soph-is-try
po-ta-ble	rem-e-dy	sor-ce-ry
po-ten-tate	ren-o-vate	spec-ta-cle
pov-er-ty	rep-ro-bate	stig-ma-tize
prac-ti-cal	re-qui-site	strat-a-gem
pre-am-ble	re"-tro-gade	straw-ber-ry
pre-ce-dent	rev-e-rend	stren-u-ous
pres-i-dent	rhet-o-ric	sub-se-quent
prev-a-lent	rib-akd-ry	suc-cu-lent
prin-ci-pal	right-e-ous	suf-fo-cate
pris-o-ner	rit-u-al	sum-ma-ry
priv-i-legē	ri-vu-let	sup-ple-ment
prob-a-ble	rob-be-ry	sus-te-nance
prod-i-gy	rot-ten-ness	syc-a-more
prof-li-gate	roy-al-ty	syc-o-phant
prop-er-ly	ru-mi-nate	syl-lo-gism
prop-er-ty	rus-ti-cate	sym-pa-thize
pros-e-cute	Sac-ra-ment	syn-a-gogue
pros-o-dy	sac-ri-fice	Tem-po-rise
pros-per-ous	sal-a-ry	ten-den-cy
prot-est-ant	sanc-ti-fy	ten-der-ness
prov-en-der	sat-ir-ist	tes-ta-ment
prov-i-dence	sat-is-fy	tit-u-lar
punct-tu-al	sau-ci-ness	tol-e-rate
pun-ish-ment	sa-vou-ry	trac-ta-ble
pu-ru-lent	scrip-tu-ral	treach-er-ous
pyr-a-mid	scru-pu-lous	tur-bu-lent
Qual-i-fy	se-cre-cy	tur-pen-tine
quan-ty	sec-u-lar	tyr-an-nize
quar-rel-some	sen-su-al	U-su-al
quer-u-lous	sep-a-rate	u-su-rer
qui-et-ness	ser-vi-tor	u-su-ry
Rad-i-cal	sev-er-al	ut-ter-ly

Va-can-ey	vet-e-ran	won-der-ful
vac-u-um	vic-to-ry	wor-thi-ness
vag-a-bond	vil-lai-ny	wrong-ful-ly
ve-hc-ment	vi-o-late	Yel-low-ness
ven-e-rate	Way-far-ing	yes-ter-day
ven-om-ous	wick-ed-ness	youth-ful-ly
ver-i-ly	wil-der-ness	Zeal-ous-ness

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the SECOND Syllable.

A-ban-don	ad-um-brate	as-sess-ment
a-base-ment	ad-vow-son	as-su-ming
a-bet-ment	af-firm-ance	as-su-rance
a'bi-ding	a-gree-ment	a-ston-ish
a-bol-ish	a-larm-ing	a-sy-lum
a-bor-tive	al-low-ance	ath-let-ic
ab-surd-ly	Al-migh-ty	a-tone-ment
a-bun-dance	a-maze-ment	at-tain-ment
a-bu-sive	a-mend-ment	at-tem-per
ac-cept-ance	a-muse-ment	at-tend-ance
ac-com-plish	an-gel-ic	at-ten-tive
ac-cord-ance	an-noy-ance	at-tor-ney
ac-cus-tom	an-oth-er	at-trac-tive
ac-know-ledge	a-part-ment	at-trib-ute
ac-quaint-ance	ap-pel-lant	a-vow-al
ac-quit-tal	ap-pend-age	au-then-tic
ad-mit-tance	ap-point-ment	Bal-co-ny
ad-mon-ish	ap-praise-ment	bap-tis-mal
a-do-rer	ap-pren-tice	be-com-ing
a-dorn-ing	a-quat-ic	be-fore-hand
ad-van-tage	ar-ri-val	be-gin-ning
ad-ven-ture	as-sas-sin	be-hold-en
ad-vert-ence	as-sem-ble	be-liev-er
ad-vi-ser	as-sert-or	be-long-ing

be-nign-ly	con-tri-vance	de-po-nent
be-stow-er	con-trol-ler	de-pos-it
be-tray-er	con-vert-er	de-scend-ant
be-wil-der	con-vict-ed	de-sert-er
blas-phe-mer	cor-rect-or	de-spond-ent
bom-bard-ment	cor-ro-sive	de-stroy-er
bra-va-do	cor-rupt-ness	de-struc-tive
Ca-bal-ler	cos-met-ic	de-ter-gent
ca-rous-er	cre-a-tor	de-vour-er
ca-the-dral	De-ben-ture	dic-ta-tor
clan-des-tinc	de-can-ter	dif-fu-sive
co-e-qual	de-ceas-ed	di-min-ish
co-he-rent	de-ceit-ful	di-rect-or
col-lect-or	de-ceiv-er	dis-a-ble
com-mand-ment	de-ci-pher	dis-as-ter
com-mit-ment	de-ci-sive	dis-bur-den
com-pact-ly	de-claim-er	dis-ci-ple
com-pen-sate	de-co-rum	dis-cov-er
com-plete-ly	de-crep-id	dis-cour-age
con-dem-ned	de-cre-tal	dis-dain-ful
con-fis-cate	de-fence-less	dis-fig-ure
con-found-er	de-fen-sive	dis-grace-ful
con-gres-sive	de-file-ment	dis-heart-en
con-jec-ture	de-form-ed	dis-hon-est
con-joint-ly	de-light-ful	dis-hon-our
con-junct-ly	de-lin-quent	dis-junc-ture
con-jure-ment	de-liv-er	dis-or-der
con-ni-vance	de-lu-sive	dis-par-age
con-sid-er	de-mer-it	dis-qui-et
con-sist-ent	de-mol-ish	dis-rel-ish
con-su-mer	de-mon-strate	dis-sem-ble
con-sump-tive	de-mure-ness	dis-ser-vice
con-tem-plate	de-ni-al	dis-taste-ful
con-tent-ment	de-nu-date	dis-til-ler
con-tin-gent	de-part-ure	dis-tinct-ly
con-trib-ute	de-pend-ant	dis-tin-guish

dis-tract-ed	en-deav-our	he-ro-ic
dis-trib-ute	en-dorse-ment	hi-ber-nal
dis-trust-ful	en-du-rance	hu-mane-ly
dis-turb-ance	e-ner-vate	I-de-a
di-vi-ner	en-fet-ter	il-lus-trate
di-vorce-ment	en-large-ment	im-a"-gine
di-ur-nal	en-light-en	im-mod-est
di-vul-ger	en-su-rance	im-pair-ment
do-mes-tic	en-tice-ment	im-mor-tal
dra-mat-ic	en-vel-ope	im-peach-ment
Ec-lec-tic	en-vi-rons	im-pel-lent
e-clips-ed	e-pis-tle	im-port-er
ef-fec-tive	er-ra-tic	im-pos-tor
ef-ful-gent	e-spous-als	im-pris-on
e-lec-tive	e-stab-lish	im-pru-dent
e-lev-en	e-ter-nal	in-car-nate
e-li"-cit	ex-alt-ed	in-cen-tive
e-lon-gate	ex-hib-it	in-clu-sive
e-lu-sive	ex-ter-nal	in-cul-cate
em-bar-go	ex-tin-guish	in-cum-bent
em-bel-lish	ex-tir-pate	in-debt-ed
em-bez-zle	Fa-nat-ic	in-de-cent
em-bow-el	fan-tas-tic	in-den-ture
em-broi-der	fo-ment-er	in-duce-ment
e-mer-gent	for-bear-ance	in-dul-gence
em-pan-nel	for-bid-den	in-fer-nal
em-ploy-ment	for-get-ful	in-fla-mer
en-a-ble	for-sa-ken	in-for-mal
en-am-el	ful-fil-led	in-form-er
en-camp-ment	Gi-gan-tic	in-fringe-ment
en-chant-er	gri-mal-kin	in-hab-it
en-count-er	Har-mon-ics	in-he-rent
en-cour-age	hence-for-ward	in-he"-rit
en-croach-ment	here-af-ter	in-hib-it
en-cum-ber	her-met-ic	in-hu-man

in-qui-ry	of-fend-er	re-ple"-vy
in-sip-id	of-fen-sive	re-proach-ful
in-spir-it	op-po-nent	re-sem-ble
in-stinct-ive	or-gan-ic	re-sis-tance
in-struct-or	Pa-cif-ic	re-spect-ful
in-ven-tor	par-ta-ker	re-venge-ful
in-ter-ment	pa-thet-ic	re-view-er
in-ter-nal	pel-lu-cid	re-vi-ler
in-ter-pret	per-fu-mer	re-vi-val
in-tes-tate	per-spec-tive	re-volt-er
in-tes-tine	per-verse-ly	re-ward-er
in-trin-sic	po-lite-ly	Sar-cas-tic
in-val-id	po-ma-tum	scor-bu-tic
in-vei-gle	per-cep-tive	se-cure-ly
Je-ho-vah	pre-pa-rer	se-du-cer
La-con-ic	pre-sump-tive	se-ques-ter
lieu-ten-ant	pro-ceed-ing	se-rene-ly
Ma-lig-nant	pro-duc-tive	sin-cere-ly
ma-raud-er	pro-phet-ic	spec-ta-tor
ma-ter-nal	pro-po-sal	sub-mis-sive
ma-ture-ly	pros-pec-tive	Tes-ta-tor
me-an-der	pur-su-ance	thanks-giv-ing
me-chan-ic	Quin-tes-sence	to-bac-co
mi-nute-ly	Re-coin-age	to-geth-er
mis-con-duct	re-deem-er	trans-pa-rent
mis-no-mer	re-dun-dant	tri-bu-nal
mo-nas-tic	re-lin-quish	tri-um-phant
more-o-ver	re-luc-tant	Un-cov-er
Neg-lect-ful	re-main-der	un-daunt-ed
noc-tur-nal	re-mem-ber	un-e-qual
Ob-ject-or	re-mem-brance	un-fruit-ful
o-bli-ging	re-miss-ness	un-god-ly
ob-lique-ly	re-morse-less	un-grate-ful
ob-serv-ance	re-nown-ed	un-ho-ly
oc-cur-rence	re-plen-ish	un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly
un-skil-ful
un-sta-ble

un-thank-ful
un-time-ly
un-wor-thy

un-com-mon
Vice-ge-rent
vin-dic-tive

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the LAST Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce
af-ter-noon
al-a-mode
am-bus-cade
an-ti-pode
ap-per-tain
ap-pre-hend
Bal-us-trade
bar-ri-cade
bom-ba-zin
brig-a-dier
buc-ca-neer
Ca"-ra-van
cav-al-cade
cir-cum-scribe
cir-cum-vent
co-in-cide
com-plais-ance
com-pre-hend
con-de-scend
con-tra-dict
con-tro-vert
cor-re-spond
coun-ter-mine
coun-ter-vail
Deb-o-nair
dis-a-buse
dis-a-gree

dis-al-low
dis-an-nul
dis-ap-pear
dis-ap-point
dis-ap-prove
dis-be-lieve
dis-com-mend
dis-com-pose
dis-con-tent
dis-en-chant
dis-en-gage
dis-en-thral
dis-es-teem
dis-o-bey
En-ter-tain
Gas-con-ade
gaz-et-teer
Here-up-on
Im-ma-ture
im-por-tune
in-com-mode
in-com-plete
in-cor-rect
in-dis-creet
in-ter-cede
in-ter-cept
in-ter-change
in-ter-fere

in-ter-lard
in-ter-lope
in-ter-mit
in-ter-mix
in-ter-vene
Mag-a-zine
mis-ap-ply
mis-be-have
O-ver-charge
o-ver-flow
o-ver-lay
o-ver-look
o-ver-spread
o-ver-take
o-ver-throw
o-ver-turn
o-ver-whelin
Per-se-vere
Re"-col-lect
re"-com-mend
re-con-vene
re-in-force
ref-u-gee
rep-ar-tec
re"-pre-hend
re"-pre-sent
re"-pri-mand
Ser-e-nade

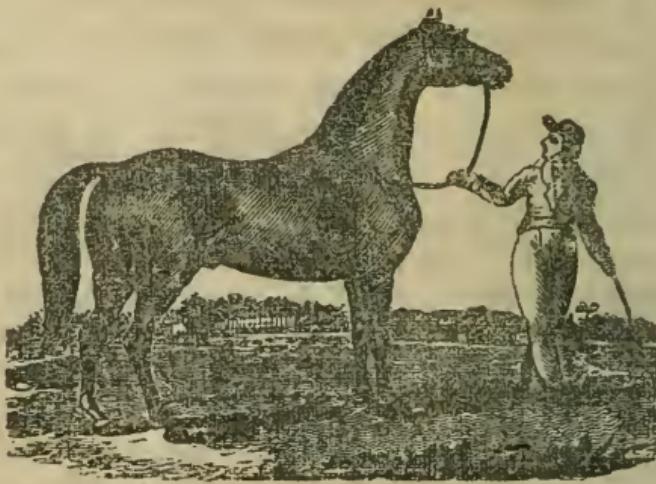
su-per-scribe	un-be-lief	un-der-take
su-per-sede	un-der-go	un-der-worth
There-up-on	un-der-mine	Vi-o-lin
Un-a-ware	un-der-stand	vol-un-teer

Words of THREE Syllables, pronounced as two, and accented on the FIRST Syllable.

RULES.

Cion, sion, tion, sound like	Cian, tian, like shan.
shon, either in the middle	Cient, tient, like shent.
or at the end of words.	Cious, scious, and tious, like shus.
Ce, ci, sci, si, and ti, like sh.	
Cial, tial, commonly sound like shal.	Science, tience, like shence.

Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	po-ti-on
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	pre"-ci-ous
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent
Cap-ti-ous	mer-si-on	Sanc-ti-on
cau-ti-on	mo-ti-on	sec-ti-on
cau-ti-ous	Na-ti-on	spe"-ci-al
con-sci-ence	no-ti-on	spe-ci-ous
con-sci-ous	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Dic-ti-on	O-ce-an	suc-ti-on
Fac-ti-on	op-ti-on	Ten-si-on
fac-ti-ous	Pac-ti-on	ter-ti-an
frac-ti-on	par-ti-al	trac-ti-on
frac-ti-ous	pas-si-on	Unc-ti-on
Gra-ci-ous	pa-ti-ence	ul-ti-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ent	Vec-ti-on
Lo-ti-on	pen-si-on	ver-si-on
lus-ci-ous	por-ti-on	vi"-si-on

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.**I. THE HORSE.**

THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is, that cruel men should ever ill use, over work, and torture this useful beast!

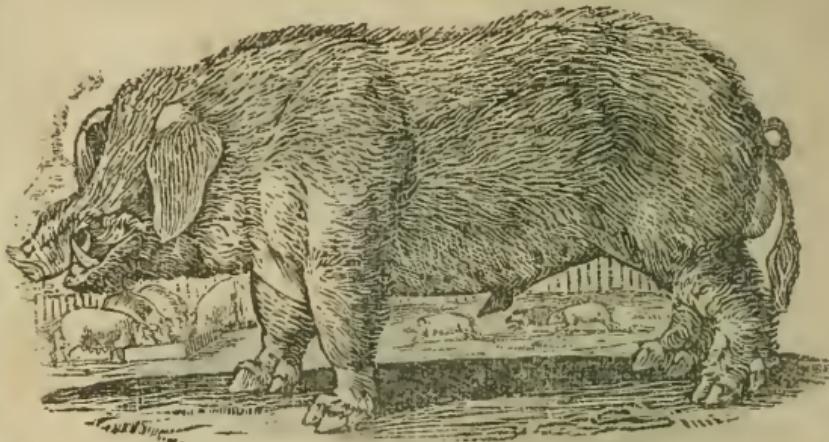
2. THE COW.



OX is the general name for horned cattle, and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; their fat is made into candles; their hides, into shoes and boots; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf: its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more universally conducive to the comforts of mankind, than any other animal.

3. THE HOG.



THE hog has a divided noof, like the animals called cattle; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of in-struc-ti-on; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble. The flesh of the hog produces pork, ham, and bacon. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and deli-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

4. THE DEER.

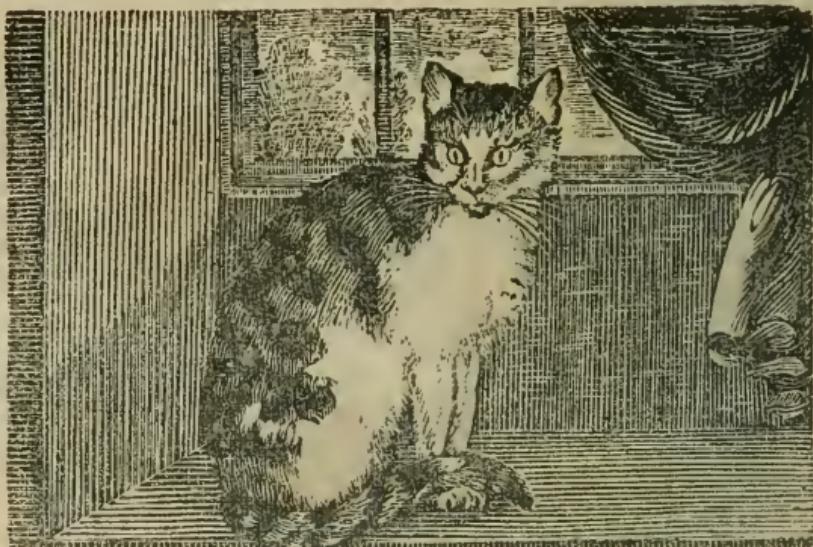


DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring; if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swiftness.

5. THE CAT.

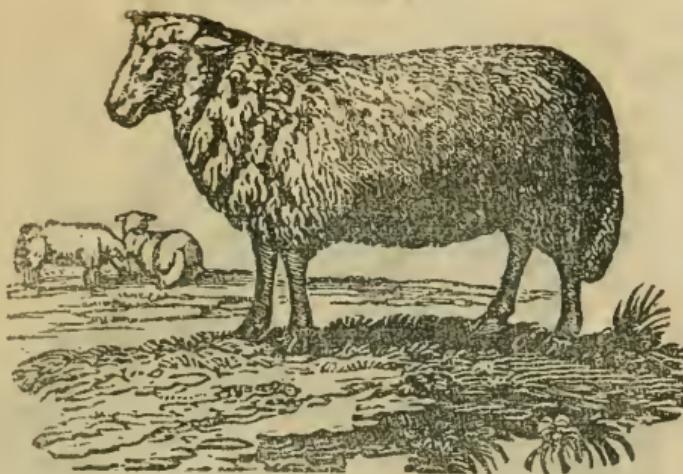


THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of valerian and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

6. THE SHEEP.



SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side: she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear: such is the love of mothers.

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his at-ten-tion. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land, they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

7. THE GOAT.



A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is va-lu-a-ble for wigs; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid: the flesh of the kids is esteemed: gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak con-sti-tu-ti-^{ons} drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns.

S. THE DOG.



THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigilance, and fi-del-i-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay even by his looks, he is ready to obey him.

Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family; who dis-tin-gui-sh-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domestics and who, when he has lost his mas-

ter, calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-tions. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have, and the most capable of ed-u-ca-ti-on. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen: a dog will hunt his game by the scent: and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

9. THE ASS.



THE ass is humble, patient, and quiet.—Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.

10. THE LION.



THIS noble animal has a large head, short, round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail, tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail, a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, in-sen-si-ble of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-nan-i-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-ti-on. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

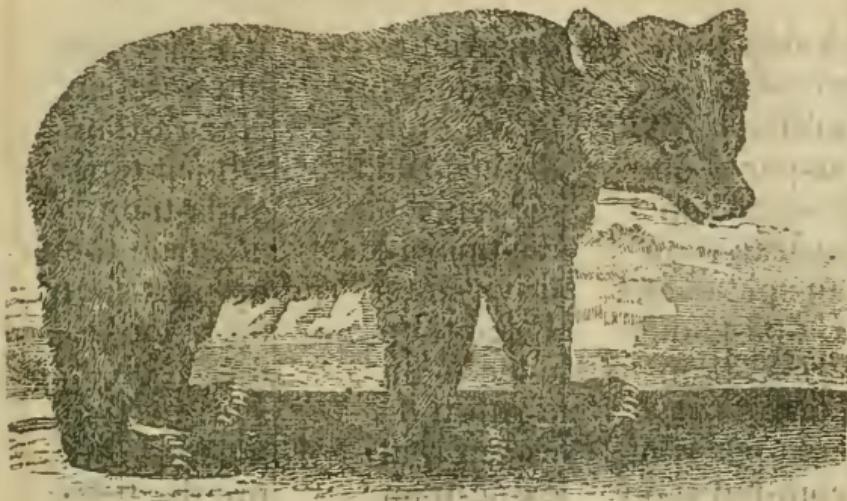
11. THE ELEPHANT.



THE elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the com-mu-ni-ty to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in se-ni-or-i-ty brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cul-ti-va-ted fields, the labours of ag-ri-cul-ture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and o-be-di-ent of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is re-mark-a-ble, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel, in order to receive its rider: and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



THERE are several kinds of bears ; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with dark glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on vege-ta-ble food ; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shown a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total in-acti-vi-ty and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a pe-cu-li-ar-ly long head and neck, and its limbs are of pro-di-gi-ous size and strength ; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on flesh, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

*Words of FOUR Syllables, pronounced as THREE,
and accented on the SECOND Syllable.*

A-dop-ti-on	de-struc-ti-on	Ma-gi"-ci-an
af-fec-ti-on	de-trac-ti-on	mu-si"-ci-an
af-flic-ti-on	de-vo-ti-on	Nar-ra-ti-on
as-per-si-on	dis-cus-si-on	Ob-jec-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	dis-sen-si-on	ob-la-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ob-struc-ti-on
au-spi"-ci-ous	di-vi"-si-on	op-pres-si-on
Ca-pa-ci-ous	E-jec-ti-on	op-ti"-ci-an
ces-sa-ti-on	e-lec-ti-on	o-ra-ti-on
col-la-ti-on	e-rup-ti-on	Per-fec-ti-on
com-pas-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	pol-lu-ti-on
com-pul-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	pre-dic-ti-on
con-cep-ti-on	ex-clu-si-on	pre-scrip-ti-on
con-clu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on	pro-mo-ti-on
con-fes-si-on	ex-pres-si-on	pro-por-ti-on
con-fu-si-on	ex-pul-si-on	pro-vin-ci-al
con-junc-ti-on	ex-tor-ti-on	Re-jec-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on	ex-trac-ti-on	re-la-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous	Fal-la-ci-ous	re-ten-ti-on
con-ver-si-on	foun-da-ti-on	Sal-va-ti-on
con-vic-ti-on	Im-mer-si-on	sub-jec-ti-on
con-vul-si-on	im-par-ti-al	sub-stan-ti-al
cor-rec-ti-on	im-pa-ti-ent	sub-trac-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on	im-pres-si-on	sub-ver-si-on
cre-a-ti-on	in-junc-ti-on	suc-ces-si-on
De-coe-ti-on	in-scrip-ti-on	suf-fi"-ci-ent
de-fec-ti-on	in-struc-ti-on	sus-pi"-ci-on
de-fi"-ci-ent	in-ven-ti-on	Temp-ta-ti-on
de-jec-ti-on	ir-rup-ti-on	trans-la-ti-on
de-li"-ci-ous	Li-cen-ti-ous	Va-ca-ti-on
de-scrip-ti-on	lo-gi"-ci-an	vex-a-ti-on

*Words of four Syllables, accented on the FIRST
Syllable.*

Ab-so-lute-ly	beau-ti-ful-ly	cus-tom-a-ry
ac-ces-sa-ry	ben-e-fit-ed	cov-et-ous-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	boun-ti-ful-ness	Dan-ger-ous-ly
ac-cu-rate-ly	bril-li-an-cy	del-i-ca-cy
a"-cri-mo-ny	bur-go-mas-ter	des-pi-ca-ble
ac-tu-al-ly	Cap-i-tal-ly	dif-fi-cul-ty
ad-di-to-ry	cas-u-ist-ry	dil-i-gent-ly
ad-e-quate-ly	cat-er-pil-lar	dis-pu-ta-ble
ad-mi-ra-ble	cel-i-ba-cy	drom-e-da-ry
ad-mi-ral-ty	cen-su-ra-ble	du-ra-ble-ness
ad-ver-sa-ry	cer-e-mo-ny	Ef-fi-ca-cy
ag-gra-va-ted	cir-cu-la-ted	el-e-gant-ly
al-a-bas-ter	cog-ni-za-ble	el-i-gi-ble
a-li-en-ate	com-fort-a-ble	em-i-nent-ly
al-le-go-ry	com-men-ta-ry	ex-cel-len-cy
al-ter-a-tive	com-mis-sa-ry	ex-e-cra-ble
a-mi-a-ble	com-mon-al-ty	ex-o-ra-ble
am-i-ca-ble	com-pa-ra-ble	ex-qui-site-ly
am-o-rous-ly	com-pe-ten-cy	Fa-vour-a-bly
an-i-ma-ted	con-fi-dent-ly	feb-ru-a-ry
an-nu-al-ly	con-quer-a-ble	fig-u-ra-tive
an-swer-a-ble	con-se-quent-ly	fluc-tu-a-ting
an-til-cham-ber	con-sti-tu-ted	for-mi-da-ble
an-til-mo-ny	con-ti-nent-ly	for-tu-nate-ly
an-til-qua-ry	con-tro-ver-sy	fraud-u-lent-ly
ap-o-plec-tic	con-tu-ma-cy	friv-o-lous-ly
ap-pli-ca-ble	co-pi-ous-ly	Gen-er-al-ly
ar-bi-tra-ry	co"-py-hold-er	gen-er-ous-ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	cor-po-ral-ly	gil-li-flow-er
au-di-to-ry	cor-pu-lent-ly	gov-ern-a-ble
a-vi-a-ry	cor-ri-gi-ble	grad-a-to-ry
Bar-ba-rous-ly	cre-dit-a-ble	Hab-er-dash-er

hab-it-a-ble	mon-as-te-ry	pur-ga-to-ry
het-er-o-dox	mo"-ral-i-zer	pu-ri-fi-er
hon-our-a-ble	mul-ti-pli-ér	Rat-i-fi-er
hos-pit-a-ble	mu-si-cal-ly	rea-son-a-ble
hu-mour-ous-ly	mu-ti-nous-ly	right-eous-ness
Ig-nó-mi"-ny	Nat-u-ral-ly	Sa-cri-fi-cer
im-i-ta-tor	ne"-ces-sa-ry	sanc-tu-a-ry
in-do-lent-ly	ne-cro-man-cy	sat-is-fi-ed
in-no-cen-cy	neg-li-gent-ly	sec-re-ta-ry
in-ti-ma-cy	not-a-ble-ness	sep-a-rate-ly
in-tri-ca-cy	nu-mer-ous-ly	ser-vi-ce-a-ble
in-ven-to-ry	Ob-du-ra-cy	slov-en-li-ness
Jan-u-a-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	sol-i-ta-ry
ju-di-ca-ture	ob-vi-ous-ly	sov-er-eign-ty
jus-ti-fi-ed	oc-cu-pi-er	spec-u-la-tive
Tab-i-da-ry	oc-u-lar-ly	spir-it-u-al
lit-er-al-ly	op-er-a-tive	stat-u-a-ry
lit-er-a-ture	or-a-to-ry	sub-lu-na-ry
lo"-gi-cal-ly	or-di-na-ry	Tab-er-na-cle
lu-mi-na-ry	Pa"-ci-fi-er	ter-ri-fy-ing
Ma"-gis-tra-cy	pal-a-ta-ble	ter-ri-to-ry
mal-le-a-ble	par-don-a-ble	tes-ti-mo-ny
man-dá-to-ry	pa"-tri-mo-ny	tol-er-a-ble
ma"-tri-mo-ny	pen-e-tra-ble	tran-si-to-ry
mel-an-cho-ly	per-ish-a-ble	Val-u-a-ble
mem-o-ra-ble	prac-ti-ca-ble	va-ri-a-ble
men-su-ra-ble	preb-en-da-ry	ve"-get-a-ble
mer-ce-na-ry	pref-er-a-ble	ven-cr-a-ble
mil-i-ta-ry	pres-by-te-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mis-er-a-ble	prev-a-lent-ly	vol-un-ta-ry
mod-e-rate-ly	prof-it-a-ble	War-rant-a-ble
mo-men-ta-ry	prom-is-so-ry	

*Words of four Syllables, accented on the SECOND
Syllable.*

Ab-bre-vi-ate	at-ten-u-ate	con-tin-u-al
ab-dom-i-nal	a-vail-a-ble	con-trib-u-tor
a-bil-i-ty	au-then-ti-cate	con-ve-ni-ent
a-bom-i-nate	au-thor-i-ty	con-vers-a-ble
a-bun-dant-ly	Bar-ba-ri-an	co-op-e-rate
a-bu-sive-ly	be-at-i-tude	cor-po-re-al
ac-cel-e-rate	be-com-ing-ly	cor-rel-a-tive
ac-ces-si-ble	be-ha-vi-our	cor-rob-o-rate
ac-com-pa-ny	be-nef-i-cence	cor-ro-sive-ly
ac-count-able	be-nev-o-lence	cu-ta-ne-ous
ac-cu-mu-late	bi-og-ra-phy	De-bil-i-tate
a-cid-i-ty	bi-tu-mi-nous	de-crep-i-tude
ad-min-is-ter	Ca-lam-i-tous	de-fen-si-ble
ad-mon-ish-er	ca-lum-ni-ous	de-fin-i-tive
ad-ven-tu-rer	ca-pit-u-late	de-form-i-ty
a-grce-a-ble	ca-tas-tro-phe	de-gen-e-rate
al-low-a-ble	cen-so-ri-ous	de-ject-ed-ly
am-bas-sa-.	chi-rur-gi-cal	de-lib-e-rate
am-big-u-ou-	chro-nol-o-gy	de-light-ful-ly
am-phib-i-ous	con-form-a-ble	de-lin-e-ate
a-nat-o-mist	con-grat-u-late	de-liv-er-ance
an-gel-i-cal	con-sid-er-ate	de-moc-ra-cy
an-ni-hil-ate	con-sist-o-ry	de-mon-stra-ble
a-nom-a-lous	con-sol-i-date	de-nom-i-nate
an-tag-o-nist	con-spic-u-ous	de-plo-ra-ble
an-tip-a-thy	con-spi-ra-cy	de-pop-u-late
an- ^{ti} -qui-ty	con-su-ma-ble	de-pre-ci-ate
a-pol-o-gize	con-sist-en-cy	de-si-ra-ble
a-arith-me-tic	con-tam-i-nate	de-spite-ful-ly
as-sas-sin-ate	con-tempt-i-blc	de-spond-en-cy
as-trol-o-ger	con-test-a-ble	de-ter-min-ate
as-tron-o-mer	con-tig-u-ous	de-test-a-ble

dex-te"ri-ty	e-van-gel-ist	hy-poth-e-sis
di-min-u-tive	e-vap-o-rate	I-dol-a-ter
dis-eern-i-ble	e-va-sive-ly	il-lit-er-ate
dis-cov-e-ry	e-ven-tu-al	il-lus-tri-ous
dis-crim-i-nate	ex-am-in-er	im-men-si-ty
dis-dain-ful-ly	ex-ceed-ing-ly	im-mor-tal-ize
dis-grace-ful-ly	ex-ces-sive-ly	im-mu-ta-ble
dis-roy-al-ty	ex-cu-sa-ble	im-ped-i-ment
dis-or-der-ly	ex-ec-u-tor	im-pen-i-tence
dis-pen-sa-ry	ex-em-pla-ry	im-pe-ri-ous
dis-sat-is-fy	ex-fo-li-ate	im-per-ti-nent
dis-sim-i-lar	ex-hil-a-rate	im-pet-u-ous
dis-u-ni-on	ex-on-e-rate	im-pi-e-ty
di-vin-i-ty	ex-or-bi-tant	im-plac-a-ble
dog-mat-i-cal	ex-pe"-ri-ment	im-pol-i-tic
dox-ol-o-gy	ex-ter-mi-nate	im-por-tu-nate
du-pli"-ci-ty	ex-trav-a-gant	im-pos-si-ble
E-bri-e-ty	ex-trem-i-ty	im-prob-a-ble
ef-fec-tu-al	Fa-nat-i-cism	im-pov-er-ish
ef-fem-i-nate	fas-tid-i-ous	im-preg-na-ble
ef-fron-te-ry	fa-tal-i-ty	im-prove-a-ble
e-gre-gi-ous	fe-li"-ci-ty	im-prov-i-dent
e-jac-u-late	fra-gil-i-ty	in-an-i-mate
e-lab-o-rate	fru-gal-i-ty	in-au-gu-rate
e-lu-ci-date	fu-tu-ri-ty	in-ea-pa-ble
e-mas-cu-late	Ge-og-ra-phy	in-clem-en-cy
em-pir-i-cal	ge-om-e-try	in-cla-na-ble
em-pov-er-ish	gram-ma-ri-an	in-con-stan-cy
en-am-el-ler	gram-mat-i-cal	in-cu-ra-ble
en-thu-si-ast	Ha-bil-i-ment	in-de-cen-cy
e-nu-me-rate	ha-bit-u-ate	in-el-e-gant
e-pis-co-pal	har-mon-i-cal	in-fat-u-ate
e-pit-o-me	her-met-i-cal	in-hab-i-tant
e-quiv-o-cate	hi-la"-ri-ty	in-grat-i-tude
er-ro-ne-ous	hu-man-i-ty	in-sin-u-ate
e-the-re-al	hu-mil-i-ty	in-teg-ri-ty

in-ter-pre-ter	pe-nu-ri-ous	re-su-ma-ble
in-tract-a-ble	per-pet-u-al	Sa-ga"-ci-ty
in-trep-id-ly	per-spic-u-ous	si-mil-i-tude
in-val-i-date	phi-los-o-pher	sim-pli-ci-ty
in-vet-e-rate	pos-te-ri-or	so-lem-ni-ty
in-vid-i-ous	pre-ca-ri-ous	so-li"-ci-tor
ir-rad-i-ate	pre-cip-i-tate	so-li"-ci-tous
i-tin-e-rant	pre-des-ti-nate	sub-ser-vi-ent
Ju-rid-i-cal	pre-dom-i-nate	su-pe-ri-or
La-bo-ri-ous	pre-oc-cu-py	su-per-la-tive
le-git-i-mate	pre-va"-ri-cate	su-prem-a-cy
le-gu-mi-nous	pro-gen-i-tor	Tau-tol-o-gy
lux-u-ri-ous	pros-per-i-ty	ter-ra-que-ous
Mag-ni-fi-cent	Ra-pid-i-ty	the-ol-o-gy
ma-te-ri-al	re-cep-ta-cle	tri-um-phant-ly
me-trop-o-lis	re-cum-ben-cy	tu-mul-tu-ous
mi-rac-u-lous	re-cur-ren-cy	ty-ran-ni-eal
Na-tiv-i-ty	re-deem-a-ble	U-nan-i-mous
non-sen-si-cal	re-dun-dan-cy	u-bi"-qui-ty
no-to-ri-ous	re-frac-to-ry	un-search-a-ble
O-be-di-ent	re-gen-e-rate	Va-cu-i-ty
ob-serv-able	re-luc-tan-cy	ver-nac-u-lar
om-nip-o-tent	re-mark-a-ble	vi-cis-si-tude
o-rac-u-lar	re-mu-ne-rate	vi-va-ci-ty
o-ri"-gi-nal	re-splen-dent-ly	vo-lup-tu-ous
Par-tic-u-lar	re-sto-ra-tive	



SELECT FABLES.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their de-li-ci-ous juice: but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it im-prac-ti-ca-ble to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected in-dif-fer-ence, I might easily have ac-com-plish-ed this business if I had been so disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

The Vain, contending for the prize
 'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost;
 But still self-love will say—"Despise
 "What others gain at any cost!
 "I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,
 "Then let me sneer at those who do."

II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-ti-on in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on, to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,
Nor idly grasp at every shade;
Peace, competence, a life well spent,
Are treasures that can never fade:
And he who weakly sighs for more,
Augments his misery, not his store.

III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.

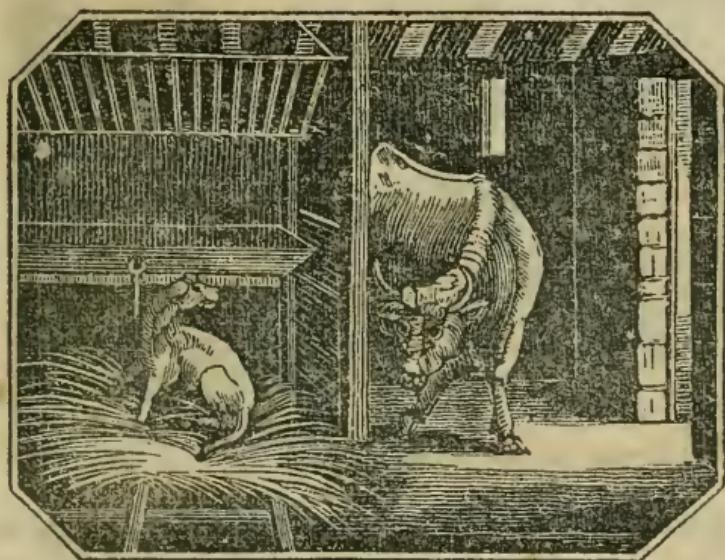


A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying, “the wolf! the wolf!” and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times—but at length the wolf came in ~~re-al-i-ty~~, and began tearing and mangling his ~~sheep~~. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by ~~ex-pe-ri-ence~~, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and ~~op-por-tu-ni-ty~~ to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
Nor ev’n in jest a lie repeat;
Who acts a base, fictitious part,
Will infamy and ruin meet.
The liar ne’er will be believed
By those whom he has once deceived.

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger; an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling, and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ri-dic-u-lous is your be-ha-vi-our! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so de-si-ra-ble, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,
Unwilling to use or to lend,
Himself in the dog may behold,
The ox in his indigent friend.
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy.

V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A Wolf watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid, (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window,) I cannot possibly give you admission; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breast
 Allurement's fatal dangers shun,
 Who turns sage counsel to a jest,
 Takes the sure road to be undone.
 A Parent's counsels e'er revere,
 And mingle confidence with fear.

VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A wolf and a lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam, then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage, I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r,
Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;
In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,
And seek to make the weak their prey,
No equal rights obtain regard,
When passions fire, and spoils reward.

Words of six Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.

A-bo'm-i-na-blc-ness
 au-thor-i-ta'-tive-ly
 Con-ci'l-i-a-to-ry
 con-gra't-u-la-to-ry
 con-si'd-e-ra-ble-ness
 De-cla'r-a-to-ri-ly
 E-ja'c-u-la-to-ry
 ex-po's-tu-la-to-ry
 In-to'l-er-a-ble-ness
 in-vo'l-un-ta-ri-ly
 Un-pa'r-don-a-ble-ness
 un-pro'f-it-a-ble-ness
 un-rea'-son-a-ble-ness
 A-pos-to'l-i-cal-ly
 Be-a-ti'f-i-cal-ly
 Cer-e-mo'-ni-ous-ly
 cir-cum-a'm-bi-ent-ly
 con-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ly
 con-tu-me'-li-ous-ly
 Di-a-bo'l-i-cal-ly
 di-a-me't-ri-cal-ly
 dis-o-be'-di-ent-ly
 Em-blem-a't-i-cal-ly
 In-con-si'd-e-rate-ly
 in-con-ve'-ni-ent-ly
 in-ter-ro'g-a-to-ry
 Ma-gis-te'-ri-al-ly
 me-ri-to'-ri-ous-ly
 Re-com-me'nd-a-to-ry
 Su-per-a'n-nu-a-ted
 su-per-nu'-me-ra-ry

An-te-di-lu'-vi-an
 an-ti-mo-na'rch-i-cal
 arch-i-e-pi's-co-pal
 a-ris-to-cra't-i-cal
 Dis-sat-is-fa'c-to-ry
 E"-ty-mo-lo"-gi-cal
 ex-tra-pa-ro'-chi-al
 Fa-mi-li-a'r-i-ty
 Ge-ne-a-lo"-gi-cal
 ge-ne-ral-i's-si-mo
 He-ter-o-ge'-ne-ous
 his-to-ri-o'g-ra-pher
 Im-mu-ta-bi'l-i-ty
 in-fal-i-bi'l-i-ty
 Pe-cu-li-a'r-i-ty
 pre-des-ti-na'-ri-an
 Su-per-in-te'nd-en-cy
 U-ni-ver-sa'l-i-ty
 un-phi-lo-so'ph-i-cal
 An-ti-trin-i-ta'-ri-an
 Com-men-su-ra-bi'l-i-ty
 Dis-sat-is-fa'c-ti-on
 Ex-tra-o'r-di-na-ri-ly
 Im-ma-te-ri-a'l-i-ty
 im-pen-e-tra-bi'l-i-ty
 in-com-pat-i-bi'l-i-ty
 in-con-si'd-e-ra-ble-ness
 in-cor-rupt-i-bi'l-i-ty
 in-di-vis-i-bi'l-i-ty
 Lat-i-tu-di-na'-ri-an
 Va-le-tu-di-na'-ri-an

INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

A Tale by Dr. PERCIVAL.

IN a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas ; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when the second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating ; and they thrived so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference. As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them, that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay, in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy, than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct ; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a bro-

ken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves. and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit ; and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil ; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree ; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you, and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other you may like better, and try what you can do with it ; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William ; who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reason-

ing, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas, assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed ; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.



MORAL and PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men ; but is the idol of fools.

To err is human ; to forgive, divine.

He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults, wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure, is folly ; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes ; nor justice from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning, when you are about to inflict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have a true friend, who is often changing his friendships.

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money like manure, does no good till it is spread.

There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution of them.

Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness and of morals.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy ; by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged.

No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that

by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more, than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found, who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us ; and we do violence to our nature, when we shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered, before you set much value on his praise.

A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous ; the rest of the world, him who is most powerful, or most wealthy.

There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand.

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature ; to be so to the utmost of his abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune ; unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

Philosophy is only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not for purposes of ostentation.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward, as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions

A lie is always troublesome, sets a man's invention upon the rack, and requires the aid of many more to support it.

Fix on that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular ; and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future ; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth ; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his opinions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds, to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them ; but the words of such as have understanding, are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation.

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, and costs us nothing.

Wisdom is the grey hairs to a man, and unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets, loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompence them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life, is taken up in curing the prejudices and false opinions, he had contracted in the former part.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination, and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury done to another, is a great injury done to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to-day.

In your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes further than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince men before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

Habits of tenderness towards the meanest animals, begat habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.



A VICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER that time is money.—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon that the only expense; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money.—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific or a multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again, it is seven and threepence: and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise

quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day. For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expense, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse forever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—This sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expenses and your income. If you take the pains first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

GOLDEN RULES FOR YOUNG SHOPKEEPERS.

By Sir Richard Phillips.

1.—Choose a good and commanding situation, even at a higher rate or premium; for no money is so well laid out as for situation, providing good use be made of it.

2.—Take your shop door off the hinges at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3.—Clean and set out your windows before seven o'clock; and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4.—Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a foot-way from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5.—Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6.—Apply your first return of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions suitable emphasis by claiming discount.

7.—Always be found at home, and in some way employed; and remember that your meddling neighbours have their eyes upon you, and are constantly gauging you by your appearances.

8.—Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

9.—Keep some articles cheap, that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

10.—Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers; and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11.—Buy for ready-money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12.—No advantage will ever arise from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13.—Beware of the odds and ends of a stock of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste; for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14.—In serving your customers be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper,—for nothing is got by it.

15.—Always be seen at church or chapel on Sunday; never at a gaming-table: and seldom at theatres or at places of amusement.

16.—Prefer a prudent and discreet to a rich and showy wife.

17.—Spend your evenings by your own fire-side, and shun a public house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt.

18.—Subscribe with your neighbours to a book-club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

19.—Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above one-fourth.

20.—Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek,—repelling beholders instead of attracting them.

21.—Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and two hundred and fifty-six pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22.—To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening; and the restriction will prove equally useful to master and servant.

23.—Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader, for they justly consider, that, if they deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

24.—Let these be your rules till you have realised your stock, and till you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases; and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS.

A-bad'don	Bar-je'sus	Dru-sil'a
A-bed-ne'go	Bar-na-bas	E-bed'me-lech
A-bi-a-thar	Bar-thol'o-mew	Eb-en-e'zer
A-bim'e-lech	Bar-ti-me'us	Ek'ron
A-bin'a-dab	Bar-zil'la-i	El-beth'el
A'bra-ham	Bash'e-math	E-le-a'zar
Ab'sa-lom	Be-el'ze-bub	E-li'a-kim
Ad-o-ni'jah	Be-er-she'ba	E-li-e'zer
A-grip'pa	Bel-shaz'zar	E-li'hu
A-has-u-e'rüs	Ben'ha-dad	E-lim'e-lech
A-bim'e-lech	Beth-es'da	El'i-phaz
A-hith-o-phel	Beth'le-hem	E-liz'a-beth
A-mal'e-kite	Beth-sa'i-da	El-ka-nah
A-min'a-dab	Bi-thyn'i-a	El-na'than
An'a-kims	Bo-a-ner'ges	El'y-mas
A-nam'e-lech	Cai'a-phas	Em'ma-us
An-a-ni'as	Cal'va-ry	Ep'a-phras
An'ti.christ	Can-da'ce	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ar-che-la'u's	Ca-per'n.um	E-phe'si-ans
Ar-chip'pus	Cen'cre-a	Eph'e-sus
Arc-tu'rus	Ce-sa're-a	Ep-i-cu-ro'ans
A-re-op'a-gus	Cher'u-bim	E'sar-had-don
Ar-i-ma-the'a	Cho-ra'zin	E-thi-o'pi-a
Ar-ma-ged'don	Cle'o-phas	Eu-rocl'y-don
Ar-tax-axr'xes	Co-ni'ah	Eu'ty-chus
Ash'ta-roth	Dam-as'cus	Fel'ix
As'ke-lon	Dan'i-el	Fest'u's
As-syr'i-a	Deb'o-rah	For-tu-na'tus
Ath-a-li'ah	Ded'a-nim	Ga'bri-el
Au-gus'tus	Del'i-lah	Gad-a-renes
Ba'al Be'ri'th	De-me'tri-us	Gal-a'ti-a
Ba'al Ham'on	Di-ot're-phes	Gal'i-lee
Bab'y-lon	Did'y-mus	Ga-ma-li-el
Bar-a-chi'ah	Di-o-nys'i-us	Ged-a-li'ah

Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 111

Ge-ha zi	Jezi'ē-bel	Mna'son
Ger-ge-senes'	Im-man'u-el	Mor'de-cai
Ger'i-zim	Jon'a-dab	Mo-ri'ah
Gib'e-on-ites	Jon'a-than	Na'a-man
Gid'e-on	Josh'u-a	Na'o-mi
Gol-go-tha	Jo-si'ah	Naph'ta-li
Go-mor'rah	I-sa'iah	Na-than'a-el
Had-ad-e'zer	Ish'bo-sheth	Naz'a-rene
Ha-do'ram	Ish'ma-el	Naz'a-reth
Hal-le-lu'jah	Is'sa-char	Naz'a-rite
Ha-nam'e-el	Ith'a-mar	Neb-u-chad-nez'zar
Han'a-ni	Kei'lah	Ne-bu-zar'a-dan
Han-a-ni ah	Ke-tu'rah	Ne-he-mi'ah
Haz'a-el	Ki-ka'i-on	Rom-a-li'ah
Her-mo'ge-nes	La'chish	Reph'a-im
He-ro-di-as	La'mech	Reu'-ben
Hez-e-ki'ah	La-o-di-ce'a	Rim'mon
Hi-e-rop'o-lis	Laz'a-rus	Ru'ha-mah
Hil-ki'ah	Leb'a-non	Sa-be'ans
Hor-o-na'im	Lem'u-el	Sa-ma'ri-a
Ho-san'na	Lu'ci-fer	San-ballat
Hy-men-e'us	Lyd'i-a	Sap-phi-ra
Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Ma"ce-do'ni-a	Sa-rep'ta
Ich'a-bod	Mach-pe'lah	Sen-na-cho'rib
Id-u-mæ-a	Ma-ha-na'im	Ser'a-phim
Jeb'u-site	Ma-nas'seh	Shi-lo'ah
Jed-e-di'ah	Ma-no'ah	Shim'e-i
Je-ho'a-haz	Mar-a-nath'a	Shu'lam-ite
Je-hoi'a-kim	Mat'thew	Shu'nam-imite
Je-hoi'a-chin	Maz'za-roth	Sib'bo-leth
Je-ho-ram	Mel-chiz'e-dek	Sil'o-am
Je-hosh'a-phat	Mer'i-bah	Sil-va'nus
Je-ho'vah	Me-ro'dach	Sim'e-on
Je-phun'neli	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Sis'e-ra
Jer-e-mi'ah	Me-thu'se-lah	Sol'o-mon
Jeri-cho	Mi-chai'ah	Steph'a-nas
Jer-o-bo'am	Mi'cha-el	Su-san'nah
Je-ru'sa-lem	Mir'i-am	Sy-ro-phe-ne'ci-a

112 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Tab'e-ra	Ti-mo'the-us	Zeb'e-dee
Tab'i-tha	To-bi'ah	Zech-a-ri'ah
Te-haph'e-nes	Vash'ti	Ze-de-ki'ah
Ter'a-phim	U-phar'sin	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Ter-tul'us	U-ri'jah	Ze-rub'ba-bel
The-oph'i-lus	Uz-zí'ah	Ze-lo'phe-had
Thes-sa-lon'i-ca	Zac-che'us	Zer-u-i'ah
Thy-a-ti'ra	Zar'e-phath	Zip-po'rah

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Ab'er-deen	Bis-na'gar	Chan-der-na-gore'
Ab-er-isth'with	Bok'ha-ra	Chris-ti-a'na
Ac-a-pul'co	Bo-na-vis'ta	Chris-ti-an-o'ple
Ac-ar-na'ni-a	Bos'pho-rus	Con-nec'ti-cut
Ach-æ-me'ni-a	Bo-rys'the-nes	Con-stan-ti-no'ple
Ach-e-ron'ti-a	Bra-gan'za	Co-pen-ha'gen
Ad-ri-a-no'ple	Bran'den-burg	Cor-o-man'del
Al-es-san'dri-a	Bu-thra'tes	Cor-y-pha'si-um
A-mer-i-ca	Bus-so'ra	Cyc'la-des
Am-phi'p'o-lis	By-zan'ti-um	Da-ghes'tan
An-da-lu'si-a	Caf-fra'ri-a	Da-le-car'li-a
An-nap'o-lis	Cag-li-a'ri	Dal-ma'ti-a
An-ti-pa'ros	Cal-a-ma'ta	Dam-i-et'ta
Ap'-pen-nines	Cal-cut'ta	Dar-da-nelles'
Arch-an'gel	Cal-i-for'ni-a	Dar-da'ni-a
Au-ren-ga'bad	Ca-pra'ri-a	Dau'phi-ny
Ba-bel-man'del	Car-a-ma'ni-a	De-se-a'da
Bab'y-lon	Car-tha-ge'na	Di-ar-be'ker
Bag-na'gar	Cat-a-lo'ni-a	Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Bar-ba'does	Ce-pha-lo'ni-a	Di-os-cu'ri-as
Bar-ce-lo'na	Ce-pha-le'na	Do-do'na
Ba-va'ri-a	Ce-rau'ni-a	Do-min'go
Bel-ve-dere'	Cer-cyph'a-læ	Do-min'i-ca
Be-ne-ven'to	Chæ-ro-ne'a	Dus'sel-dorf
Bes-sa-ra-bi-a	Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Dyr-rach'i-um

Ed-in-burgh	Hi-e-rap'o-lis	Ne-rins'koi
El-e-phan'ta	His-pan-i-o'la	Neuf-cha-teau'
E-leu'the-ræ	Hyr-ca'ni-a	Ni-ca-ra-gua'
Ep-i-dam'nus	Ja-mai'ca	Nic-o-me'di-a
Ep-i-dau'rus	Il-lyr'i-cum	Ni-cop'o-lis
Ep-i-pha'ni-a	In-nis-kil'ling	No-vo-go'rod
Es-cu'ri-al	Is-pa-han'	Nu'rem-burg
Es-qui-maux'	Kamts-chat'ka	Oc'za-kow
Es-tre-ma-du'ra	Kim-bol-ton	Oo-no-las'ka
E-thi-o'pi-a	Kon'igs-burgh	Os'na-burg
Eu-pa-to'ri-a	La-bra-dor'	O-ta-hei'te
Eu-ri-a-nas'sa	Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-a	O-ver-ys'sel
Fas-cel'li-na	Lamp'sa-cus	Pa-lat'i-nate
Fer-man'agh	Lan'gue-doc	Paph-la-go'ni-a
Fon-te-ra'bi-a	Lau'ter-burg	Pat-a-go'ni-a
For-te-ven-tu'ra	Leo-min'ster	Penn-syl-va'ni-a
Fred'er-icks-burg	Li-thu-a'ni-a	Phi-lip-ville'
Fri-u'li	Li-va'di-a	Pon-di-cher'ry
Fron-tign-i-ac'	Lon-don-der'ry	Pyr-e-nees'
Fur'sten-burg	Lou'is-burg	Qui-be-ron'
Gal-li-pa'gos	Lou-is-i-s'na	Qui-lo'a
Fal-lip'o-lis	Lu'nen-burg	Quir-i-na'lis
Gal-lo-græ'ci-a	Lux'em-burg	Rat is-bon
Gan-gar'i-dæ	Lyc-a-o'ni-a	Ra-ven'na
Gar-a-man'tes	Lys-i-ma'chi-a	Rā'vens-burg
Gas'co-ny	Ma-cas'sar	Ro-set'ta
Ge-ne'va	Ma"ce-do'ni-a	Rot'ter-dam
Ger'ma-ny	Mad-a-gas'car	Sal-a-man'ca
Gib-ral'tar	Man-ga-lore'	Sa-mar-cand'
Glou'ces-ter	Mar'a-thon	Sa-moi-e'da
Gol-con'da	Mar-ti-ni'co	Sar-a-gos'sa
Gua-de-loupe'	Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Sar-din'i-a
Guel'dor-land	Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an	Schaff-hau'sen
Gu'za-rat	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Se-rin-ga-pa'tam
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Mo-no-e.mu'gi	Si-be'ri-a
Hei'del-burg	Mo-no-mo-ta pa	Spitz-ber'gen
Hel-voet-sluys'	Na-to'li-a	Switz'er-land
Her-man-stadt'	Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Ta-ra-go'na

114 Proper Names of three or more Syllables.

Thi-on-ville'	Val-en-cien'nes	Wol-fen-but'tle
Thu-rin'gi-a	Ver-o-ni'ca	Xy-le-nop'o-lis
Tip-pe-ra'ry	Ve-su'vi-us	Xy-lop'o-lis
To-bols'koi	Vir-gin'i-a	Zan-gue-bar'
Ton-ga-ta-boo'	U-ran'i-berg	Zan-zi-bar'
Tran-syl-va'ni-a	West-ma'ni-a	Zen-o-do'ti-a
Tur-co-ma'ni-a	West-pha'li-a	Zo-ro-an'der

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in ROMAN and GRECIAN HISTORY.

Æs-chi'nes	Bo-mil'car	Ctes'i-phon
A-ges-i-la'us	Brach-ma'nes	Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
Al-ci-bi'a-des	Bri-tan'ni-cus	Da-moc'ra-tes
Al-ex-an'der	Bu-ceph'a-lus	Dar'da-nus
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis	Ca-lig'u-la	Daph-ne-pho'ri-a
A-nac're-on	Cal-lic'ra-tes	Da-ri'u-s
An-ax-i'man-der	Cal-lic-rat'i-das	De-ceb'a-lus
An-do"ci-des	Cal-lim'a-chus	Dem-a-ra'tus
An-tig'o-nus	Cam-by'ses	De-mon'i-des
An-tim'a-chus	Ca-mil'lus	De-moc'ri-tus
An-tis'the-nes	Car-ne'a-des	De-mos'the-nes
A-pel'les	Cas-san'der	De-mos'tra-tus
Ar-chi-me'des	Cas-si'o-pe	Deu-ca'li-on
Ar-e-thu'sa	Ca-si-ve-lau'nus	Di-ag'o-ras
Ar-is-tar'chus	Ce-the'gus	Din-dy-me'n-e
Ar-is-ti'des	Char-i-de'mus	Di-nom'a-che
A-ris-to-de'mus	Cle-oc'ri-tus	Di-os-cor'i-des
A-ris-toph'a-nes	Clc-o-pa'tra	Do-don'i-des
Ar-is-to'tle	Cli-tom'a-chus	Do-mi"ti-a'nus
Ar-tem-i-do'rus	Clyt-em-nes'tra	El-lec'tri-on
Ath-en-o-do'rus	Col-la-ti'nus	El-eu-sin'i-a
Ba'ja-zet	Com-a-ge'na	Ein-ped'o-cles
Bac-chi'a-dæ	Con'stan-tino	Eu-dym'i-on
Bel-ler'o-phon	Co-ri-o-lu'nus	E-pam-i-non'das
Ber-e-cyn'thi-a	Cor-ne'li-a	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Bi-sal'tie	Cor-un-ca'nus	Eph-i-al'tes
Bo-a-di"ce-a	Cor-y-ban'tes	Eph'o-ri
Bo-e-thi-us	Cra-tip'pus	Epi-i-char'mus

Ep-ic-te'tus	Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a	Ly-cur'gi-des
Ep-i-cu'rus	He-ge-sis'tra-tus	Ly-cur'gus
Ep-i-men'i-des	Heg-e-tor i-des	Ly-sim a-chus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus	He-li-o-do'rus	Ly-sis'tra-tus
Er-a-tos'the-nes	He-li-co-ni'a-des	Man-ti-ne'u's
Er-a-tos tra-tus	He-li-o-ga-ba'lus	Mar-cel-li'nus
Er-ich-tho'ni-us	Hel-la-noc'ra-tes	Mas-i-nis'sa
Eu me-nes	He-lo tes	Mas-sag'e-tæ
Eu'no-mus	He-phæs'ti-on	Max-im-i-a'nus
Eu-rip'i-des	Her-a-cli'tus	Meg'a-ra
Eu-ry-bi'a-des	Her cu-les	Me-gas'the-nes
Eu-ryt'ion	Her-mag'o-ras	Me-la-nip'pi-des
Eu-thy-de'mus	Her-maph-ro-di'tus	Mel-e-ag'ri-des
Eu-tych'i-des	Her-mi o-ne	Me-nal'ci-das
Ex-ag'o-nus	Hor-mo-do'rus	Me-nec'ra-tes
Fa'bi-us	He-rod'o-tus	Men-e-e-lø'u's
Fa-bri"ci-us	Hes-per i-des	Me-nœ-ce-us
Fa-vo-ri'nus	Hi-e-ron'y-mus	Met-a-git'ni-a
Faus-ti'na	Hip-pag'o-ras	Mil-ti'a-des
Faus tu-lus	Hip-poc'ra-tes	Mith-ri-da'tes
Fi-de'næ	Hy-a-cin'thus	Mne-mos'y-ne
Fi-dent'i-a	Hy-dro-pho'rūs	Mne-sim'a-chus
Fla-min'i-us	Hys-tas pes	Nab-ar-za'nes
Flo-ra'li-a	I-phic'ra-tes	Na-bo-nen'sis
Ga-bi-e'nus	Iph-i-ge'ni-a	Nau'cra-tes
Ga-bin i-us	I-soc'ra-tes	Nec'ta-ne-bus
Gan-gar'i-dæ	Ix-i-on i-des	Ne'o-cles
Gan-y-me des	Jo-cas ta	Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Gar-a-man'tes	Ju-gur'tha	Ni-cag'o-ras
Gar'ga-ris	Ju-li'a'nus	Ni-coch'ra-tes
Ger-man'i-cus	La-om'e-don	Nic-o-la'u's
Gor-di-a'nus	Le-on'i-das	Ni-com'a-chus
Gor'go-nes	Le-o-tych'i-des	Nu-me-ri-a'nus
Gor-goph'o-ne	Le-os'the-nes	Nu'mi-tor
Gra-ti-a'nus	Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces	Oe-ta-vi-a'nus
Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ	Lon-gim'a-nus	Œd'i-pus
Gyn-æ-co-thœ'nas	Lu-per-ca'li-a	O-lym-pi-o-do'rūs
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Lyc'o-phron	Om-o-pha'gi-a
Har-poc'ra-tes	Lyc-o-me'des	1

On-e-sic'ri-tus	Prax-it'e-les	Sy-sim'e-thres
On-o-mac'ri-tus	Pro-tes-i-la's	Te-lem'a-chus
Or-thag'o-ras	Psam-met'i-chus	Tha-les'tri-a
Os-cho-pho'ri-a	Pyg-ma'li-on	The-mis'to-cles
Pa-ca-ti-a'nus	Py-læm'e-nes	The-oc'ri-tus
Pa-læph'a-tus	Py-thag'o-ras	The-oph'a-nes
Pal-a-me'des	Quin-til-i-a'nus	The-o-pol'e-mus
Pal-i-nu'rūs	Quir-i-na'li-a	Ther-mop'y-læ
Pan-ath-e-næ'a	Qui-ri'nus	Thes-moth'e-tæ
Par-rha'si-us	Qui-ri'tes	The-od'a-mas
Pa-tro'clus	Rhad-a-man'thus	Thu-cyd'i-des
Pau-sa'ni-as	Rom'u-lus	Tim-o-de'mus
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus	Ru-tu-pi'nus	Ti-moph'a-nes
Pen-the-si-le'a	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Tis-sa-pher'nes
Phi-lip'pi-des	Sar-dan-a-pa'lus	Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Phil-oc-te'tes	Sat-ur-na'li-a	Tyn'da-rus
Phi-lom/bru-tus	Sat-ur-ni'nus	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Phil-o-me'la	Sca-man'der	Va-le-ri-a'nus
Phil-o-pœ'men	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Vel-i-ter'na
Phi-lo-steph-a'nus	Se-leu'ci-dæ	Ven-u-le/i-us
Phi-los/tra-tus	Se-mir'a-mis	Ver-o-doc'ti-us
Phi-lox'e-nus	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Ves-pa-si-a nus
Pin'da-rus	Si-mon'i-des	Vi-tel'li-us
Pis-is-trat'i-des	Sis'y-phus	Xan-tip'pus
Plei'a-des	Soc'ra-tes	Xe-nag'o-ras
Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a	Sog-di-a'nus	Xe-noc'ra-tes
Pol-y-deu'ce-a	Soph'o-cles	Xe-noph'a-nes
Pol-y-do'rus	Soph-o-nis'ba	Xen'o-phon
Pol-y-gi-ton	Spith-ri-da'tes	Zen-o-do'rus
Pol-yg-no'tus	Ste-sim'bro-tus	Zeux-id-a'mus
Pol-y-phe'mus	Ste-sich'o-rus	Zor-o-as'ter
Por-sen'na	Stra-to-ni'cus	
Pos-i-do'ni-us	Sys-i-gam'bis	

General Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.
es at the end of names is generally a long syllable, like double *e*, as Thales, 'Tha'-les; Archimedes, Ar-chim'e-des.

The diphthong *aa* sounds like short *a*.

The diphthong *æ* sounds like long *e*.

Œ sounds like simple *e*.

e at the end of many words forms a syllable, as Penelope, Pe-nel-o-pe.

Pt sounds like *t* by itself, as Ptolomy, Tol'o-my.

G has its hard sound in most names.

Ch sounds like *k*, as Christ, Krist; or An-*ti*-ok.

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION of Words, nearly the same in sound, but different in spelling and signification.

Accidence, a book	Augur, a sooth-say-er	Bore, did bear
Accidents, chances		Bolt, a fastening
Account, esteem	Auger, a carpenter's tool	Boult, to sift meal
Accompt, reckoning		Boy, a lad
Acts, deeds	Bail, a surety	Buoy, a water mark
Ax, a hatchet	Bale, a large parcel	Bread, baked flour
Hacks, doth hack	Ball, a sphere	Bred, brought up
Adds, doth add	Bawl, to cry out	Burrow, a hole in the earth
Adze, a cooper's ax	Beau, a fop	Borough, a corporation
Ail, to be sick, or to make sick	Bow, to shoot with	By, near
Ale, malt liquor	Bear, to carry	Buy, to purchase
Hail, to salute	Bear, a beast	Bye, indirectly
Hail, frozen rain	Bare, naked	Brews, breweth
Hale, strong	Base, mean	Bruise, to break -
Air, to breathe	Bass, a part in music	But, except
Heir, oldest son	Base, bottom	Butt, 2 hogsheads
Hair, of the head	Bays, bay leaves	Calendar, almanack
Hare, an animal	Be, the verb	Calender, to smooth
Arc, they be	Bee, an insect	Cannon, a great gun
Ere, before	Beer, to drink	Canon, a law
All, every one	Bier, a carriage for the dead	Canvas, coarse cloth
Awl, to bore with	Bean, a kind of pulse	Canvass, to examine
Hall, a large room	Been, from to be	Cart, a carriage
Haul, to pull	Beat, to strike	Chart, a map
Allowed, granted	Beet, a root	Cell, a cave
Aloud, with a noise	Bell, to ring	Sell, to dispose of
Altar, for sacrifice	Belle, a young lady	Cellar, under ground
Alter, to change	Berry, a small fruit	Seller, one who sells
Haller, a rope	Bury, to inter	Censer, for incense
Ant, an emmet	Blew, did blow	Censor, a critic
Aunt, parent's sister	Blue, a colour	Censure, blame
Haunt, to frequent	Boar, a beast	Cession, resigning
Ascent, going up	Boor, a clown	Session, assize
Assent, agreement	Bore, to make a hole	Centaury, an herb
Assistance, help		
Assistants, helpers		

<i>Century</i> , 100 years	<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Fare</i> , charge
<i>Sentry</i> , a guard	<i>Dependance</i> , trust	<i>Fare</i> , food
<i>Choler</i> , anger	<i>Dependants</i> , those who are subject	<i>Feet</i> , part of the body
<i>Collar</i> , for the neck	<i>Devices</i> , inventions	<i>Feat</i> , exploit
<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room	<i>Devises</i> , contrives	<i>File</i> , a steel instrument
<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter	<i>Decease</i> , death	<i>Foil</i> , to overcome
<i>Clause</i> , of a sentence	<i>Disease</i> , disorder	<i>Fillip</i> , a snap with the finger
<i>Claws</i> , of a bird or beast	<i>Doe</i> , a she-deer	<i>Philip</i> , a man's name
<i>Coarse</i> , not fine	<i>Dough</i> , paste	<i>Fir</i> , a tree
<i>Course</i> , a race	<i>Done</i> , performed	<i>Fur</i> , of a skin
<i>Corse</i> , a dead body	<i>Dun</i> , a colour	<i>Flee</i> , to run away
<i>Complement</i> , number	<i>Dun</i> , a bailiff	<i>Flea</i> , an insect
<i>Compliment</i> , to speak politely	<i>Draught</i> , of drink	<i>Flew</i> , did fly
<i>Concert</i> , of music	<i>Draft</i> , drawing	<i>Flue</i> , down
<i>Consort</i> , a companion	<i>Urn</i> , a vessel	<i>Flue</i> , of a chimney
<i>Cousin</i> , a relation	<i>Earn</i> , to gain by labour	<i>Flour</i> , for bread
<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat	<i>East</i> , a point of the compass	<i>Flower</i> , of the field
<i>Council</i> , an assembly	<i>Yeast</i> , barm	<i>Forth</i> , abroad
<i>Counsel</i> , advice	<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>Fourth</i> , the number
<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and down	<i>Imminent</i> , impending	<i>Frays</i> , quarrels
<i>Crews</i> , ship's companies	<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep	<i>Phrase</i> , a sentence
<i>Currant</i> , a small fruit	<i>Yew</i> , a tree	<i>Frances</i> , a woman's name
<i>Current</i> , a stream	<i>You</i> , thou, or ye	<i>Francis</i> , a man's name
<i>Creek</i> , of the sea	<i>Hero</i> , to cut	<i>Gesture</i> , action
<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise	<i>Hue</i> , colour	<i>Jester</i> , a joker
<i>Cygnet</i> , a young swan	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name	<i>Gilt</i> , with gold
<i>Signet</i> , a seal	<i>Your</i> , a pronoun	<i>Guilt</i> , sin
<i>Dear</i> , of great value	<i>Ewer</i> , a kind of jug	<i>Grate</i> , for fire
<i>Deer</i> , in a park	<i>Eye</i> , to see with	<i>Great</i> , large
<i>Dew</i> , moisture	<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Grater</i> , for nutmegs
<i>Due</i> , owing	<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Greater</i> , larger
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Fane</i> , a temple	<i>Groan</i> , a sigh
	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Grown</i> , increased
	<i>Faint</i> , weary	<i>Guess</i> , to think
	<i>Feint</i> , pretence	<i>Guest</i> , a visiter
	<i>Fair</i> , handsome	<i>Hart</i> , a deer
	<i>Fair</i> merry-ma- king	<i>Heart</i> , in the stomach

<i>Art</i> , skill	<i>Nave</i> , middle of a	<i>Manor</i> , a lordship
<i>Heal</i> , to cure	<i>wheel</i>	<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse
<i>Heel</i> , part of a shoe	<i>Knead</i> , to work	<i>Mayor</i> , of a town
<i>Eel</i> , a fish	<i>dough</i>	<i>Marshal</i> , a general
<i>Helm</i> , a rudder	<i>Need</i> , want	<i>Martial</i> , warlike
<i>Elm</i> , a tree	<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Mean</i> , low
<i>Hear</i> , the sense	<i>New</i> , not worn	<i>Mean</i> , to intend
<i>Here</i> , in this place	<i>Knight</i> , a title of	<i>Mean</i> , middle
<i>Heard</i> , did hear	<i>honour</i>	<i>Mien</i> , behaviour
<i>Herd</i> , cattle	<i>Night</i> , darkness	<i>Meat</i> , flesh
<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Meet</i> , fit
<i>Hie</i> , to haste	<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Mete</i> , to measure
<i>High</i> , lofty	<i>Knot</i> , to untie	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit
<i>Hire</i> , wages	<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body
<i>Ire</i> , great anger	<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Message</i> , an errand
<i>Him</i> , from <i>he</i>		<i>Messuage</i> , a house
<i>Hymn</i> , a song	<i>No</i> , not	<i>Metal</i> , substance
<i>Hole</i> , a cavity	<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour
<i>Whole</i> , not broken	<i>Leek</i> , a kind of	<i>Might</i> , power
<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub	<i>onion</i>	<i>Mite</i> , an insect
<i>Whoop</i> , to halloo	<i>Lease</i> , a demise	<i>Moan</i> , lamentation
<i>Host</i> , a great number	<i>Lees</i> , dregs	<i>Mown</i> , cut down
<i>Host</i> , a landlord	<i>Leash</i> , three	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch
<i>Idle</i> , lazy	<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Mole</i> , a spot in the
<i>Idol</i> , an image	<i>Led</i> , conducted	eye
<i>Aisle</i> , of a church	<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Moor</i> , a fen or
<i>Isle</i> , an island	<i>Lest</i> , for fear	marsh
<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat	<i>Lessen</i> , to make	<i>More</i> , in quantity
<i>Imposture</i> , deceit	<i>less</i>	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Lesson</i> , in reading	<i>Mortar</i> , made of
<i>Inn</i> , a public house	<i>Lo</i> , behold	lime
<i>Incite</i> , to stir up	<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen
<i>Insight</i> , knowledge	<i>Loose</i> , slack,	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the
<i>Indite</i> , to dictate	<i>Lose</i> , not win	mouth
<i>Indict</i> , to accuse	<i>Lore</i> , learning,	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Ingenious</i> , skilful	<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>Ingenious</i> , frank	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Nay</i> , denying
<i>Intense</i> , excessive	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>Neigh</i> , as a horse
<i>Intents</i> , purposes	<i>Main</i> , chief	<i>Noose</i> , a knot
<i>Kill</i> , to murder	<i>Mane</i> , of a horse	<i>Neys</i> , tidings
<i>Kilm</i> , to dry malt	<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Oar</i> , to row with
on	<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Ore</i> , uncast metal
<i>Knave</i> , a rogue	<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>Of</i> , belonging to
	<i>Manner</i> , custom	

<i>Off</i> , at a distance	<i>Precedent</i> , an ex-	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above
<i>Oh</i> , alas!	ample	
<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted	<i>President</i> , govern- or	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin
<i>Old</i> , aged	<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Subtile</i> , cunning
<i>Hold</i> , to keep	<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause	<i>Talents</i> , good parts
<i>One</i> , in number	<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Talons</i> , claws
<i>Won</i> , did win	<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Team</i> , of horses
<i>Our</i> , of us	<i>Raisin</i> , a dried grape	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow
<i>Hour</i> , 60 minutes	<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Tenor</i> , intent
<i>Pail</i> , a bucket	<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Tenure</i> , occupa- tion
<i>Pale</i> , colour	<i>Relict</i> , a widow	<i>Thing</i> , belonging to
<i>Pale</i> , a fence	<i>Right</i> , just, true	thorn
<i>Pain</i> , torment	<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>There</i> , in that place
<i>Pane</i> , square of glass	<i>Rite</i> , a ceremony	<i>Threw</i> , did throw
<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Through</i> , all along
<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Sale</i> , the act of sell- ing	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb
<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Time</i> , leisure
<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Treaties</i> , conven- tions
<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Treatise</i> , a dis- course
<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Vane</i> , a weather- cock
<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land	<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-ves- sel
<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>Seam</i> , a joining	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Patients</i> , sick people	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Wain</i> , a cart, or wagon
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Pillar</i> , a round column	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Ware</i> , merchan- dise
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Were</i> , from to be
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Where</i> , in what place
	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	
	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	
	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	

Way, road	Weak, faint	Whither, to which
Weigh, in scales	Weather, state of the air	place
Wey, a measure	Whether, if	Which, what
Whey, of milk	Wither, to decay	Witch, a sorceress
Week, seven days		

BRIEF INTRODUCTION to the ARTS and SCIENCES, including Explanations of some of the Phenomena of Nature.

1. *Agriculture*.—Agriculture, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.

2. *Air*.—The air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy*.—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture*.—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic*.—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

6. *Astronomy*.—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.

7. *Biography*.—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.

8. *Botany*.—Botany is that part of natural history, which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.

9. *Chemistry*.—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the result of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology*.—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. *Clouds*.—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce*.—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it, one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography*.—Cosmography is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Criticism*.—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

15. *Dew*.—Dew is produced from extremely subtle particles of water floating on the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. *Electricity*.—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

17. *Earthquakes*.—An Earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam, generated in caverns of the earth.

18. *Ethics*.—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct, according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Galvanism*.—A branch of the electrical science, which shews itself by the chemical action of certain bodies on each other. It was discovered by Galvani, an Italian.

20. *Geography*.—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

21. *Geometry*.—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

22. *Hail*.—Hail is formed from rain, congealed in its descent, by the coolness of the atmosphere.

23. *History*.—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

24. *Law*.—The rule of right, and the perfection of reason, when duly made and impartially administered; without which our persons and our property would be equally insecure.

25. *Logic*.—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously, in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

26. *Mechanics*.—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

27. *Medicine*.—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

28. *Metaphysics*.—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

29. *Mists*.—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible

as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

30. *Music*.—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds in songs, concerts, &c.

31. *Natural History*.—Natural History includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

32. *Optics*.—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

33. *Painting*.—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing, and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

34. *Pharmacy*.—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

35. *Philosophy*.—Philosophy is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

36. *Physics*.—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

37. *Poetry*.—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

38. *Rain*.—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed, or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

39. *Rainbow*.—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

40. *Religion*.—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his revealed will, in order to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

41. *Sculpture*.—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone, and other hard substances, into images.

42. *Snow.*—Snow is congealed water or clouds, the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

43. *Surgery.*—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations, by the help of proper instruments, or in curing wounds by suitable applications.

44. *Thunder and Lightning.*—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other, as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every second.

45. *Tides.*—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally takes place every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united action, exercised by the moon and sun, upon the earth and its waters.

46. *Versification.*—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound, as they do in rhyme.



OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions, *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

The figure of the earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about twenty-five thousand miles: the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly

eight thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are called continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A CONTINENT is a large portion of land, containing several regions of kingdoms, which are not entirely separated by seas; as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

An ISLAND is a tract of land surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland.

A PENINSULA, is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent; as the Morea, in Greece; the Crimea, in Tartary.

An Isthmus is that neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent; as Corinth, in Greece; and Precop, in Tartary.

A PROMONTORY is an elevated point of land, stretching itself into the sea, the end of which is called a CAPE; as the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verd, in Africa; and Cape Horn, in South America.

MOUNTAINS are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country; as the Apennines, in Italy; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Alps, in Switzerland; and the Andes, in South America.

The parts into which the waters are distributed, are oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulphs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands: the *Eastern* and the *Western Continents*.

The EASTERN CONTINENT comprehends Europe, on the north-west; Asia, on the north-east; and Africa, joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the South.

The WESTERN CONTINENT consists of North and South America, united by the Isthmus of Darien, which, in the narrowest part, is only twenty-five miles across from ocean to ocean.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety, are denominated THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their national customs, and religion.

The POPULATION of these grand divisions of the globe is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland, and the isles of the Pacific, probably, do not contain above half a million.

The immense spaces, which lie between these great continents, are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and of the seas about the Poles.

The PACIFIC OCEAN occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan Ho, and Kian Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

The ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN, which is the next in importance, divides the old continent from the new.

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles, and the poles, have been styled the ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follow:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Sweden & Norway	Stockholm	France	Paris
Denmark	Copenhagen	Spain	Madrid
Russia	Petersburgh	Portugal	Lisbon
Prussia	Berlin	Switzerland	Bern, &c.
Austria	Vienna	Italy	Milan
Bavaria	Munich	Etruria	Florence
Wurtemburg	Stutgard	Popedom	Rome
Saxony	Dresden	Naples	Naples
England	London	Hungary	Buda
Scotland	Edinburgh	Bohemia	Prague
Ireland	Dublin	Turkey	Constantinople
Netherlands, (Holland & Belgium)	Amsterdam	Greece	Athens
		Ionian Isles	Cefalonia

ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolutions of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning-rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities, are:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Ispahan	Tibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

THIS division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and three thousand five hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were

once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Morocco.....	Morocco, Fez
Algiers.....	Algiers
Tunis.....	Tunis
Tripoli.....	Tripoli
Egypt.....	Cairo
Bileduigerid	Dara

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Zaara.....	Tegessa
Negroland.....	Madinga
Guinea.....	Benin
Nubia.....	Dangola
Abyssinia.....	Gondar
Abex.....	Suaquam

AMERICA.

This division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers; and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and, with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts: or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America, is into North and South; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which, in some places, is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent, are known by the name of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

UNITED STATES.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Maine.....	Portland
New-Hampshire	Concord
Vermont.....	Montpelier
Massachusetts	Boston
Rhode Island ..	Providence
Connecticut	Hartford
New-York	Albany

States.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
New-Jersey ..	Trenton
Pennsylvania ..	Harrisburgh
Delaware ..	Wilmington
Maryland ..	Baltimore
Virginia ..	Richmond
North-Carolina ..	Newbern
South-Carolina ..	Charleston
Georgia	Savannah

Alabama	Mobile
Mississippi	Natchez
Louisiana	New-Orleans
Tennessee	Nashville
Kentucky	Lexington
Ohio	Cincinnati
Indiana	Vincennes
Illinois	Kaskaskia
Missouri	St. Louis
Florida	St. Augustine

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.	
Mexico	Mexico
New-Mexico	St. Fe
California	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

Countries.	Capitals.
Upper Canada	York
Lower Canada	Quebec
Hudson's Bay	Fort York
Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
New Brunswick	St. John's

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts

Countries.	Chief Places.	
Terra Firma	Panama	Independent
Peru	Lima	Ditto
Amazonia		Native Tribes
Guiana	Surinam	Dutch
	Cayenne	French
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	Portuguese
Paraguay	Buenos Ayres	Independent
Chili	St. Jago	Ditto
Patagonia		Native Tribes



GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long, and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Northumberland	Newcastle	Lincolnshire	Lincoln
Durham	Durham	Rutland	Oakham
Cumberland	Carlisle	Leicestershire	Leicester
Westmoreland	Appleby	Staffordshire	Stafford
Yorkshire	York	Warwickshire	Warwick
Lancashire	Lancaster	Worcestershire	Worcester
Cheshire	Chester	Herefordshire	Hereford
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Monmouthshire	Monmouth
Derbyshire	Derby	Gloucestershire	Gloucester
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Oxfordshire	Oxford

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Northamptonshire	Northampton
Bedfordshire	Bedford
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Norfolk	Norwich
Suffolk	Bury
Essex	Chelmsford
Hertfordshire	Hertford
Middlesex	London

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Kent	Canterbury
Surry	Guildford
Sussex	Chichester
Berkshire	Abingdon
Hampshire	Winchester
Wiltshire	Salisbury
Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Somersetshire	Wells
Devonshire	Exeter
Cornwall	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires.

Shires.	Chief Towns.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh
Haddington	Dunbar
Merce	Dunse
Roxburgh	Jedburgh
Selkirk	Selkirk
Peebles	Peebles
Lanark	Glasgow
Dumfries	Dumfries
Wigtown	Wigtown
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright
Ayr	Ayr
Dumbarton	Dumbarton
Bute & Caithness	Rothsay
Renfrew	Renfrew
Stirling	Stirling
Linlithgow	Linlithgow

Shires.	Chief Towns.
Argyle	Inverary
Perth	Perth
Kineardin	Bervie
Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Inverness	Inverness
Nairne & Cro-	Nairne, Cro-
martie	martie
Fife	St. Andrew's
Forfar	Montrose
Bamff	Bamff
Sutherland	Strathy, Dornock
Clackmannan	Clackmannan,
Kinross	Kinross
Ross	Tain
Elgin	Elgin
Orkney	Kirkwall

WALES is divided into the following Counties :

Counties.	Chief Towns
Flintshire	Flint
Denbighshire	Denbigh
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery
Anglesea	Beaumaris
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon
Merionethshire	Harlech

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Radnordshire	Radnor
Brecknockshire	Brecknock
Glamorganshire	Cardiff
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen

IRELAND, 300 miles long, and 150 broad, is divided into four Provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Dublin	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford	Wexford	Fermanagh	Enniskillen
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford
East Meath	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath	Mullingar	Roscommon	Roscommon
King's County	Philipstown	Mayo	Ballinrobe
Queen's County	Maryborough	Sligo	Sligo
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Galway	Galway
Kildare	Naas & Athy	Clare	Ennis
Carlow	Carlow	Cork	Cork
Down	Downpatrick	Kerry	Tralee
Armagh	Armagh	Limerick	Limerick
Monaghan	Monaghan	Tipperary	Clonmel
Cavan	Cavan	Waterford	Waterford

EPOCHS IN HISTORY.

From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1820.

Before Christ.

4004 Creation of the world
 3875 The murder of Abel
 2248 The deluge
 2247 The tower of Babel built
 2100 Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished
 2000 The birth of Abraham
 1728 Joseph sold into Egypt
 1571 The birth of Moses
 1451 The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan
 1400 Sesostris the Great, king of Egypt
 1184 Troy taken [listines
 1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
 1095 Saul anointed
 1070 Athens governed by archons
 1048 Jerusalem taken by David
 1004 Solomon's dedication of the temple
 926 The birth of Lycurgus
 907 Homer supposed to have flourished
 753 The building of Rome
 587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
 539 Pythagoras flourished

Before Christ.

536 Cyrus founded the Persian empire
 525 Cambyses conquered Egypt
 520 Confucius flourished
 515 The temple of Jerusalem finished
 490 The battle of Marathon
 431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war
 390 Plato, and other eminent Grecians flourished
 336 Philip of Macedon killed
 323 The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire
 322 Demosthenes put to death
 264 Beginning of the Punic war
 218 The second Punic war began. Hannibal passed the Alps
 187 Antiochus the Great defeated and killed
 149 The third Punic war began
 146 Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio
 107 Cicero born
 55 Cæsar's first expedition against Britain

B. C.

43 The battle of Pharsalia, between Pompey and Cæsar.
 44 Cæsar killed in the senate-house, aged 56
 31 The battle of Actium. Mark

B. C.

Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus
 8 Augustus became emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent
 4 Our Saviour's birth

Christian Era.

14 Augustus died at Nola
 27 John baptized our Saviour
 33 Our Saviour's crucifixion
 36 St. Paul converted
 43 Claudius's expedition into Britain.
 53 Caractaens carried in chains to Rome
 31 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans
 70 Titus destroys Jerusalem
 288 The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations
 319 The Emperor Constantine favoured the Christians
 325 The first general council of Nice
 408 The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain
 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric
 429 The Romans leave Britain
 449 The Saxons arrive in Britain
 455 Rome taken by Genseric
 536 Rome taken by Belisarius
 537 St. Augustin arrives in England
 800 The power of the Popes began
 622 The flight of Mahomet
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens
 774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne
 828 The seven kingdoms of England united under Egbert
 866 The university of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great
 1013 The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England
 1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks

1066 The conquest of England under William, duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror
 1096 The first crusade to the Holy land
 1147 The second crusade
 1172 Henry II. took possession of Ireland
 1189 The kings of England and France went to the Holy Land
 1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin, at Ascalon
 1215 Magna Charta signed by king John
 1227 The Tartars under Gingis-kan, over-ran the Saracen empire
 1283 Wales conquered by Edward the First
 1293 The regular succession of the English Parliaments began
 1346 The battle of Cressy
 1356 The battle of Poictiers
 1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection
 1399 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king
 1400 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet
 1420 Henry V. conquered France
 1420 Constantinople taken by the Turks
 1423 Henry VI. an infant, crowned king of France, at Paris
 1440 The art of seal engraving applied to printing with blocks
 1483 The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard

134 Chronology.—Survey of the Universe.

1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII.	1727 Sir Isaac Newton died
1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies	1760 George II. died
1517 The Reformation begun by Luther	1775 The American war commenced
1534 The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII.	1783 America acknowledged independent
1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada	1789 The Revolution in France
1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland, ascended the English throne	1793 Louis XVI. beheaded
1608 The invention of telescopes	1798 The victory of the Nile, by Nelson
1642 Charles I. demanded the five members	1799 Bonaparte made First Consul of France
1642 The battle of Naseby	1803 War re-commenced between France and England
1649 King Charles beheaded	1805 The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson; who was killed
1660 The restoration of Charles II.	1808 The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and Spain
1666 The great fire of London	1812 The burning of Moscow
1688 The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned	1814 Napoleon abdicated the throne of France, and the Bourbons restored
1704 Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough	1815 Napoleon returned from Elba
1714 Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England	1815 Battle of Waterloo, and the Bourbons reinstated
1718 Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden killed, aged 36	1820 George the Third died, and George the Fourth proclaimed, January 31

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

“The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work.” The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future, and more enlightened ages, should chant forth in praise, to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand, which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light; and around which, several orders of opaque globes revolve; reflecting, with more or less brilliancy, the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us at immense distances from each other: attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are, with equal wisdom, contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars, which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites, or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite, or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has, besides, a luminous and beautiful ring, surrounding his body, and detached from it.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shewn us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies: their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy, we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a ~~tiny~~ point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars.

What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance ! The sun is about a million times greater than all the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together ; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated ; they turn round their own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye a little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds : an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures, and the richness of their colouring ; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away ; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase or decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots, there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest ; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours, in proportion to the size of the moon : whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon ; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts : and considerable changes have been seen among these ; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known : the first, because he is too near the sun ; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly ; the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity ; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical ; all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relation which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.



THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

The Sun revolving on his axis turns,
And with creative fire intensely burns ;
First *Mercury* completes his transient year
Glowing, resplendent, with reflected glare ;
Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
The early harbinger of night and day ;
More distant still our globe terraqueous turns,
Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns ;
Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
Trailing her silver glories through the night ;
Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
A strong reflection of primeval rays ;
Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
Scarce enlighten'd with the solar beams ;
With four vix'd receptacles of light,
He treads majestic through the spacious height :
But still yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
And slow attendant luminaries drags ;
Investing with a double ring his pace,
He circles through immensity of space.
On the earth's orbit see the various signs,
Mark where the Sun, our year completing, shines :
First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves ;
Next glaring wat'ry through the *Bull* he moves ;
The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray ;
Now burning, through the *Crab* he takes his way ;
The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power ;
The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.
Now the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,
The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course ;
The sebled *Archer* clouds his languid face ;
The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race ;
Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes, composing the Solar System.

<i>Sun and Planets.</i>	<i>Annual Period round the Sun.</i>	<i>Diameter in miles.</i>	<i>Dist. from Sun in Eng. miles.</i>	<i>Hourly motion.</i>
SUN.....	.....	820,000	.....	.....
Mercury	87 d. 23 h.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000
Venus.....	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
Earth.....	365 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	58,000
Moon.....	365 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200
Mars	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter	4332 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel	348465 d. 1 h.	35,109	1,801,000,000	7,000

Besides several hundred Comets which revolve round the Sun in fixed, but unascertained periods, and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called Asteroids.

SELECT PIECES OF POETRY.**1. DUTY TO GOD AND OUR NEIGHBOURS.**

LOVE God with all your soul and strength,
With all your heart and mind ;
And love your neighbour as yourself—
Be faithful, just, and kind.

Deal with another as you'd have
Another deal with you ;
What you're unwilling to receive,
Be sure you never do.

2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

THE LORD my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a Shepherd's care :
His presence shall my wants supply
And guard me with a watchful eye ;
My noon-day walks he shall attend,
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
Or on the thirsty mountain pant ;
To fertile vales, and dewy meads ;
My weary wand'ring steps he leads ;
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
With gloomy horrors overspread ;
My steadfast heart shall fear no ill ;

For thou, O Lord ! art with me still,
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
And guide me through the dreadful shade.

Though in a bare and rugged way,
Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile !
The barren wilderness shall smile,
With sudden green and herbage crown'd,
And streams shall murmur all around.

3. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindle to the shortest span ;
Oh ! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek,
Has been a channel to a flood of tears.

Yon house erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from the road ;
For Plenty there a residence has found,
And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor !
Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

Oh ! Take me to your hospitable dome ;
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold !
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb ;
For I am poor, and miserably old.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindle to the shortest span ;
Oh ! give relief, and heav'n will bless your store.

4. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION.

Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night.

Oh ! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs ;
And never let thine heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries.

For here forlorn and sad I sit
Within the wiry grate ;
And tremble at th' approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.

If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd
 And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
 Let not thy strong oppressive force
 A free-born mouse detain.

Oh ! do not stain with guileless blood,
 Thy hospitable hearth,
 Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
 A prize so little worth.

So, when destruction lurks unseen,
 Which men, like mice, may share,
 May some kind angel clear thy path
 And break the hidden snare !

5. MY MOTHER.

Who fed me from her gentle breast,
 And hush'd me in her arms to rest ;
 And on my cheek sweet kisses prest ?

My Mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
 Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
 And sooth'd me that I should not cry ?

My Mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
 When sleeping on my cradle bed ;
 And tears of sweet affection shed ?

My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
 Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
 And wept, for fear that I should die ?

My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleas'd and gay,
 And taught me sweetly how to play,
 And minded all I had to say ?

My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
 And would some pretty story tell,
 Or kiss the place to make it well ?

My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
 And love God's holy book and day ;
 And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way ?

My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
 Affectionate and kind to thee,
 Who wast so very kind to me ?

My Mother.

Ah, no ! the thought I cannot bear ;
 And if God please my life to spare,
 I hope I shall reward thy care,

My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
 My healthy arm shall be thy stay ;
 And I will soothe thy pains away,

My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed, My Mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise My Mother.

6. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends,
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path ;
But he that has humanity, fore warn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sovereign wisdom made them all.

7. OMNIPOTENCE.

THE spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame
Their great original proclaim :
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale.
And, mighty, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth :
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets, in their turn,
Confess the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball ;
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid the radiant orbs be found ;
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice ;
For ever singing, as they shine,
" The Hand that made us is divine "

8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

WHAT taught me that a Great First Cause
Existed ere creation was,
And gave a universe its laws ? The Bible.

What guide can lead me to this Power,
Whom conscience calls me to adore,
And bids me seek him more and more ? The Bible.

When all my actions prosper well,
And higher hopes my wishes swell,
What points where truer blessings dwell ? The Bible.

When passions with temptations join,
To conquer every power of mine,
What leads me then to help divine ? The Bible.

When pining cares, and wasting pain,
My spirits and my life-blood drain,
What sooths and turns e'en these to gain ? The Bible.

When crosses and vexations tease,
And various ills my bosom seize,
What is it that in life can please ? The Bible.

When horror chills my soul with fear,
And nought but gloom and dread appear,
What is it then my heart can cheer ? The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which them directs ? The Bible.

And when affliction's fainting breath
Warns me I've done with all beneath,
What can compose my soul in death ? The Bible

9. THE BLIND BOY.

O say, what is that thing call'd light,
Which I must ne'er enjoy ?
What are the blessings of the sight ?
O tell your poor Blind Boy.

You talk of wondrous things you see ;
You say the sun shines bright.
I feel him warm, but how eau he
Or make it day or night ?

My day and night myself I make,
Whene'er I sleep or play.
And could I always keep awake
With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe ;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have,
My cheer of mind destroy;
While thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor Blind Boy.

APPENDIX.

SECTION I.—*Of Letters and Syllables.*

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as, *plain, fair*.

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable: as in *lieu, beauty*.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as *a, am, art*.

SECT. II.—*General Rules for Spelling.*

RULE I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *ll* at the close: as, *mill, sell*.

RULE II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close; as *mail, sail*.

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l*, each; as, *fulfil, skilful*.

RULE IV.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close; as, *faithful, delightful*. Except, *besell, recall, unwell*.

RULE V.—All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only; as, *quality*, from *equal*; *fulness*, from *full*. Except they end in *er* or *ly*; as, *mill, miller*; *full, fully*.

RULE VI.—All participles in *ing* from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as, *have, haring*; *amuse, amusing*. Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both; as, *see, seeing*; *agree, agreeing*.

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave, bravely*; *refine, refinement*. Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment*.

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer, reference*. Except *hindrance*.

from *hinder*; *remembrance* from *remember*; *disastrous* from *disaster*; *monstrous* from *monster*.

RULE IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as, *millstone*, *changeable*, *graceless*. Except *always*, *also*, and *deplorable*.

RULE X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivation; as, *sin*, *sinner*; *ship*, *shipping*.

RULE XI.—All inmonosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivation; as, *sleep*, *sleepy*; *troop*, *trooper*.

RULE XII.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *commit*, *committee*; *compel*, *compelled*.

SECT. III.—Of the Parts of Speech, or kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten; as follows:

1. An **ARTICLE** is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

2. A **NOUN**, is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun; as, *John*, *London*, *honour*, *goodness*, *book*, *pen*, *desk*, *slate*, *paper*, *ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An **ADJECTIVE** is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as, a *good* man, a *fine* city, a *noble* action.

Adjectives admit of comparisons; as, *bright*, *brighter*, *brightest*; except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full*, *empty*, *round*, *square*, *entire*, *perfect*, *complete*, *exact*, *immediate*.

4. A **PRONOUN** is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, *their*. Pronouns adjective are, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *who*, *this*, *that*, *those*, *these*, *which*, *what*, and some others.

5. A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing ; as, *I love*, *he hates*, *men laugh*, *horses run*. In every sentence there must be a verb : in the above short, example, *love*, *hates*, *laugh*, *run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he*, *she*, or *it* ; as, *the man runs*, *he runs*, or *she runs*.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations : as, *I am* ; *thou art* ; *he, she, or it, is* ; *we are* ; *you are* ; *they are* ; *I was* ; *thou wast* ; *he, she, or it was* ; *we were* ; *ye were* ; *they were*.

6. A PARTICIPLE is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also ; as, *loving*, *teaching*, *heard*, *seen*.

7 An ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it : as, *yesterday* I went to town ; *you speak truly* ; *here comes John*.

Some adverbs admit of comparison : as, *often*, *oftener*, *ostenest* ; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*. These may be also compared by the other adverbs, *much*, *more*, *most*, and *very*.

Adverbs have relation to time ; as, *now*, *then*, *lately*, &c. : to place ; as, *here*, *there*, &c. : and to number or quantity ; as, *once*, *twice*, *much*, &c.

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together : as, *John and James* ; *neither the nor the other*. *Albeit*, *although*, *and*, *because*, *but*, *either*, *else*, *however*, *if*, *neither*, *nor*, *though*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unless*, *whereas*, *whereupon*, *whether*, *notwithstanding*, and *yet*, are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions : but these six following are sometimes adverbs ; *also*, *as*, *otherwise*, *since*, *likewise*, *then*. *Except* and *sare* are sometimes verbs ; *for* is sometimes a preposition ; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other : as, *I go with him* ; *he went from me* ; *divide this among you*.

The prepositions are as follow : *about*, *above*, *after*, *against*, *among*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *unto*, *towards*, *under*, *with*, *within*, *without*.

10. An **INTERJECTION** is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind ; as, *ah!* *O* or *oh!* *alas!* *hark!*

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH.

With figures over each word, corresponding to the number of the preceding definitions.

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 2 8 4 5 1 3
The bee is a poor little brown insect ; yet it is the wisest
9 3 2 7 5 1 8 9 4 3
of all insects. So is the nightingale with its musical

2 4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 1
notes, which fill the woods, and charm the ear in the
2 1 3 3 2 7 7 3 8 1 2
spring ; a little brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow.

1 2 5 1 2 9 2 8 2 3
The bee is a pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy
5 1 2 8 3 5 1 2 4 7 5
is the man, and happy are the people, who wisely follow
3 1 3 2
such a prudent example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 1 5 5 4 5
Praise the Lord, O my soul ! While I live, will I sing
2 9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6
praises unto my God, and while I have any being.

SECT. IV.—*Syntax, or short Rules for writing and speaking grammatically.*

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun ; as, the man *laughs*, he *laughs* ; the man *is laughing* ; they *are laughing*. It would be improper to say, the man *laugh*, he *laugh* ; or the men *is laughing* : they *laughs*.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer ; as, the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad, and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions : as, he beats *me* ; she teaches *him* ; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I* ; she teaches *he* ; or he runs from *we*.

RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it ; as, *George's book*, the *boy's coat*.

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

SECT. V.—*Of Emphasis.*

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid, is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question; and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into *the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

SECT. VI.—*Directions for reading with propriety.*

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c. and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's O's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner, as you would do if you were talking about it. This is the great, general, and most important rule of all; which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound, with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon the proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

SECT. VII.—Of Capital Letters.

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.
2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.
3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.
4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hopewell*, &c.
5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter: as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.
6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals: as, “when *I* walk,” “thou, *O* Lord!”

SECT. VIII.—Stops and Marks used in writing.

A COMMA, marked thus (,) is a pause, or resting in speech, while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example: *Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect, but not ended; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop (.) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete, and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop,

and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period; as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of Hosts!*

A parenthesis () is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense; as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (^) is used only in writing to denote that a letter or word is left out, as, *Evil communications* ^{corrupt} *good manners.* [^]

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words, as, *watch-ing, well-taught.*

The apostrophe (') at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as, *lov'd, tho',* for *loved, though,* &c. It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the king's navy,* meaning *the king his navy.*

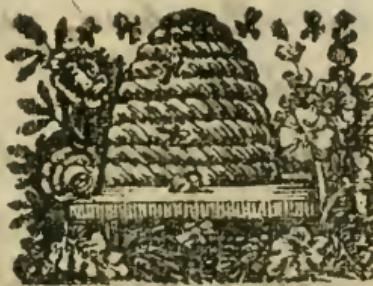
Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (‘) or (“) is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, (* †) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A section (§) is used in subdividing a chapter into smaller parts.

An index, or hand, (¶) signifies the passage against which it is placed to be very important.



WRITING CAPITALS AND SMALL LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
 N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x
 y z , ; : ? ! = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Honour thy Father and Mother; in
 the Days of thy youth.

Do unto all Men as you would that
 they should do unto you.

Fear God and honour the King.

Every man should make the case of the
 injured his own

We ought to pay respect to Age, because
 we are all desirous of living to be old.

Improve by the errors of others, rather
 than find fault with them.

In Childhood, be modest; in Youth,
 temperate; in Manhood, just; and in
 Old Age, prudent.

Respect your Teachers and Preceptors,
 and always be guided by the experience of
 those who are older than yourself.

LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN Words and Phrases in common use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

Aid-de-camp (aid-di-cong'.)	As-sistant to a general.	Dernier ressort (dern-yair-res-sor'.)	Last resort.
A-la-mode (al-a-mode').	In the fashion.	Depot (dee-po').	Store, or Magazine.
Antique (an-tee-k'.)	Ancient, or Antiquity.	Dieu et mon droit (dew-amon-drwau.)	God and my right.
Apropos (ap-pro-po').	To the purpose, Seasonably, or By the bye.	Double entendre (doo-blean-tander.)	Double meaning.
Auto da fe (auto-da-fa').	Act of faith (burning of heretics.)	Douceur (doo-seur.)	Present, or Bribe.
Bagatelle (ba-ga-tel').	Trifle	Eclaircissement (Ec-lair-cis-mong.)	Explanation.
Beau (bo.)	A mandrest fashionably.	Eclat (ec-la'.)	Splendour.
Beau monde (bo-mond.)	People of fashion.	Eleve (el-are'.)	Pupil
Belle (bell.)	A woman of fashion or beauty.	En bon point (an-bon-point.)	Jollily.
Belles Lettres (bell-letter.)	Po-lite literature.	En flute (an-flute)	Carrying guns on the upper deck only.
Billet doux (bil-le-doo.)	Love-letter.	En masse (an-mass'.)	In a mass.
Bon mot (bon-mo').	A piece of wit.	En passant (an-pas-sang'.)	By the way.
Bon ton (bon-tong').	Fashion.	Ennui (an-wee'.)	Tiresomeness.
Boudoir (boo-dwar.)	A small private apartment.	Entree (an-tray'.)	Entrance.
Carte blanche (cart-blansh.)	Un-conditional terms.	Faux pas (fo-pa.)	Fault, or Misconduct.
Chateau (shat-o.)	Country-seat.	Honi soit qui mal y pense (honee swau kee mal' e pansi.)	May evil happen to him who evil thinks.
Chef d'oeuvre (she-deuvre.)	Mas-ter-piece.	Ich dien (ik-deen.)	I serve.
Ci-devant (see-de-vang.)	Former-ly.	Incognito.	Disguised, or Unknown.
Comme il faut (com-e-fo.)	As it should be.	In petto.	Hid, or in reserve.
Con amore (con-a-mo'-re.)	Gladly.	Je ne scais quoi (ge ne say kua.)	I know not what.
Conge d'elire (congee-de-leer'.)	Permission to choose.	Jeu de mots (zheu-de-mo.)	Play upon words.
Corps (core').	Body.	Jeu d'esprit (zheu-de-sprie.)	Play of wit.
Coup de grace (coo-de-grass.)	Finishing stroke.	L'argent (lar-zhang.)	Money, or Silver.
Coup de main (coo-de-main').	Sud-den enterprize.	Mal apropos (mal-ap-ro-po.)	Un-seasonable, or Unseasonably.
Coup d'œil (coo-deil.)	View, or Glance.	Mauvaise honte (mo-vaiz hont.)	Unbecoming bashfulness.
Debut (de-bu').	Beginning.	Nom de guerre (nong de gair'.)	Assumed name.
Denouement (de-noo-a-mong.)	Fini-shing, or Winding up.	Nonchalance. (non-shal-ance.)	In-difference.

Outre (oot-try').	Preposterous.	Tapis (tap-ee').	Carpet.
Perduc (per-due.)	Concealed.	Trait (tray.)	Feature.
Petit maitre (pettee-maitre.)	Fop.	Tete-a-tete (tait-a-tait').	Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.
Potege (pro-te-zhay').	A person patronized and protected.	Unique (yew-neck').	Singular.
Rouge (rooge.)	Red, or red paint.	Valet de chambre (val-e-de-shamb.)	Footman.
Sang froid (sang-froau.)	Coolness.	Vive la bagatelle (veev-la-bag-a-tel').	Success to trifles.
Sans (sang.)	Without.	Vive le roi (veev-ler-wan)	Long live the king
Savant (sav-ang.)	A learned man.		
Soi-disant (soo-dee-zang.)	Pre-tended.		

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EXPLANATION of LATIN Words and Phrases in common use among English Authors.

N. B.	The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English ; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.
Ad ar-bit'-ri-um.	At pleasure
Ad cap-tan'dum.	To attract
Ad in-fin-i-tum.	To infinity
Ad lib'-it-um.	At pleasure
Ad refer-en-dum.	For considera-tion
Ad va-lo'-rem	According to value
A for-tio'-ri	With stronger rea-son
A'li-as.	Otherwise
Al'i-bi.	Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere
Al'ma ma-ter.	University
Angli-ee.	In English
A poste-ri-o'-ri.	From a latter reason, or Behind
A pri-o'-ri.	From a prior reason.
Ar-ca'-na.	Secrets
Ar-ca'-num.	Secret
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-ein.	Personal argument
Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num.	Argument of blows.
Au-di al'-te-ram par'-tem.	Hear both sides.
Bo'-na fi-de.	In reality
Cac-o-c'-thes scri-ben'-di.	Passion for writing
Com'-pos men'-tis	In one's sen-ses
Crc'-dat, or Crc'-dat Ju-dæ'us.	A
	Jew may believe it (but I will not)
	Cum inul'-tis a-li-is.
	With many others.
	Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o
	With privi-lege
	Da'cum, or Da'-ta.
	Point or points settled or determined
	De fac'-to.
	In fact
	De'i gra'-ti-a.
	By the grace or fa-vour of God
	De ju'-re.
	By right
	De-sunt eact'-e-ra.
	The rest is wanting
	Dom'in-e di'-ri-ge nos.
	O Lord direct us
	Dram'-a-tis per-so'-nae.
	Charac-ters represented
	Du-ran'-te be'-ne plac"-i-to.
	Dur-ing pleasure
	Du-ran'-te vi'-ta.
	During life
	Er'-go.
	Therefore
	Er-ra'-ta.
	Errors
	Est'-c per-pet'-u-a.
	May it last for ever
	Ex. Late.
	As, The ex-minister means The late minister
	Ex of-fic"-i-o.
	Officially
	Ex par'-te.
	On the part of, or one side
	Fac sim'-i-le.
	Exact copy or resem-blance

Fe'-lo de se.	Self-murderer	Pro en i con.	For and against
Fi'-at.	Let it be done, or said	Pro for'-ma.	For form sake
Fi'-nis.	End.	Pro hac vi'-ce.	For this time.
Gra'-tis.	For nothing	Pro re'na'-ta.	For the occasion
Ib-i'-dem.	In the same place	Pro tem'-po-re.	For the time, or
I'-dem.	The same	For a time	
Id est.	That is	Quis sep-a-ra-bit.	Who shall separate us?
Im-pri-ma'-tur.	Let it be printed	Quo an'-i-mo.	Intention
Im-pri'-mis.	In the first place	Quo-ad.	As to
In cœ-lo qui'-es.	There is rest in heaven	Quon'-dam.	Former
In for'-ma pau'-per-is.	As a pau- per, or poor person	Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce.	May he rest in peace
In com-men'-dam.	For a time	Re-sur'-gāti.	I shall rise again.
In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na.	In per- son.	Rex.	King.
In sta'-tu quo.	In the former state	Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum.	Scan- dal against the nobility
In ter-ro'-rem.	As a warning	Sem'-per e-a'-dem,	or sem'-per
Ip'-se dix'-it.	Mere assertion	I'-dem.	Always the same.
Ip'-so fac'-to.	By the mere fact	Se-ri-a'-tim.	In regular order.
I'-tem.	Also, or Article	Si'-ne di'-e.	Without mentioning any particular day
Ju'-re di-vi'-no.	By divine right	Si'-ne qua'-non.	Indispensable re- quisite, or condition
Le'-cum te'-nens.	Deputy	Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re.	You see and you will be seen
Mag'-na char'-ta (kar-ta).	The great charter of England	Su'-i gen'-e-ris.	Singular, or Un- paralleled
Me-men'-to mo'-ri.	Remember	Sum'-mum bo'-num.	Greatest good
Me'-um and tu'-um.	Mine and thine	Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no.	Three joined in one
Mul'-tum in par'-vo.	Much in a small space	U'-na vo'-ce.	Unanimously
Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-set.	Nobody shall provoke me with impunity	U'-ni-le dul'-ci.	Utility with pleasure.
Ne plus ul'-tra.	No farther, or Greatest extent	Va'-de me'-cum.	Constant com- panion
No'-lens vo'-lens.	Willing or not	Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum.	As in a looking-glass
Non com'-pos, or Non com-pos- men'-tis.	Out of one's senses	Ver'-sus.	Against
O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res.	O the times, O the manners.	Vi'-a.	By the way of
Om'-nes.	All	Vi'-ce.	In the room of
O'-nus.	Burden	Vi'-ee ver'-sa.	The reverse
Pa'-sim.	Every where	Vi'-de.	See
Per se.	Alone, or By itself	Vi'-vant rex et re-gi'-na.	Long live the king and queen
Pro-bo'-no pub'-li-co.	For the public benefit	Vul'-go.	Commonly

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or B. A. (ar'-ti-um bac-ca-i. c. (id est.) That is lau'-re-us.) Bachelor of arts	Inst. Instant or, Of this month
A. D. (an'-no Dom'-in-i.) In the year of our Lord	Ibid. (ib-i-dem.) In the same place
A. M. (an'-te me-rid'-i-em.) Be- fore noon. Or (an-no mun-di.) In the year of the world	Knt. Knight
A. U. C. (an'-no ur'-bis con-di- tae.) In the year of Rome	K. B. Knight of the Bath
Bart. Baronet	K. G. Knight of the Garter
B. D. (bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i- ta'-tis) Bachelor of divinity	L. L. D. le-gum latarum doc'- tor.) Doctor of laws
B. M. (bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i- ci'-nae.) Bachelor of medicine	M. D. (med-i-ci-nae doc'-tor.) Doctor of medicine
Co. Company	Mem. (me-men'-to.) Remember
D. D. (div-in-i-ta'-tis doc'-tor.) Doctor in divinity	M. B. (med-i-ci-nae bac-ca-lau'- re-us.) Bachelor of medicine
Do. (Ditto.) The like	Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters
F. A. S. (fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an- qua-ri,o'-rum so'-ci-us.) Fel- low of the antiquarian society	M. P. Member of Parliament
F. L. S. (fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin- ne-a-nae so-ci-us.) Fellow of the Linnean society	N. B. (no'-ta be'-ne) Take notice
F. R. S. (fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re'- gi-a so'-ci-us.) Fellow of the royal society	Nem. Con., or Nem. diss., (nem'-i- ne con-tra-di-cen-te, or nem -i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te.) Unanimously
F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts	No. (nu'-me-ro.) Number
G. R. (Georgius rex.) George king.	P. M. (post me-rid'-i-em.) Af- ternoon
	St. Saint, or Street
	Ult. (ul'-ti-mo.) Last, or of last month
	Viz. (vi-del'-i-cet.) Namely
	&c. (et cet'-er-a.) And so on, And such like, or, And the rest

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

Arabic.	Roman.	Ar.	Rom.	Ar.	Rom.
One.....1	I. Fourteen ..14	XIV.	Seventy	70	LXX.
Two....2	II. Fifteen ....15	XV.	Eighty.....80	XXX.	
Three..3	III. Sixteer....16	XVI.	Ninety.....90		XC.
Four....4	IV. Seventeen ..17	XVII.	One hundred ..100		C.
Five....5	V. Eighteen ..18	XVIII.	Two hundred 200		CC.
Six....6	VI. Nineteen ..19	XIX.	Three hundred 300		CCC.
Seven...7	VII. Twenty....20	XX.	Four hundred 400		CCCC.
Eight...8	VIII. Twenty-one 21	XXI.	Five hundred ..500		D.
Nine....9	IX. Twenty-five 25	XXV.	Six hundred ..600		DC.
Ten....10	X. Thirty.....30	XXX.	Seven hundred 700		DCC.
Eleven..11	XI. Forty.....40	XL.	Eight hundred 800		DCCC.
Twelve..12	XII. Fifty.....50	L.	Nine hundred 900		DCCCC.
Thirteen 13	XIII. Sixty.....60	LX.	One thousand 1000		M.
One Thousand	Eight Hundred and Forty.	1840.			MDCCXL.

A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

=Equal.	× Multiplied by.	:: So is.	1 One third.
-Minus, or less.	÷ Divided by.	:: To.	1/2 Half.
+Plus, or more.	:: Is to	1/4 Quarter.	3/4 3 Quarters.

Money Table.

	s. d.	£. s.
12 pence is 1	0 20	shills. 1 0
20	1 8	30
30	2 6	40
40	3 4	50
50	4 2	60
60	5 0	70
70	5 10	80
80	6 8	90
90	7 6	100
100	8 4	110
110	9 2	120
120	10 0	130
130	10 10	140
140	11 8	150
144	12 0	160
150	15 0	170
200	16 8	180
240	20 0	or 190
one Pound	200	10 0

s. d.

Half a Crown is	2 6	4 times	4 are 16	11 . 88
A Crown	5 0		5 . 20	12 . 96
Half-a-Guinea	10 6		6 . 24	9 times 9 are 81
A Guinea	21 0		7 . 28	10 . 90
A Sovereign	20 0		8 . 32	11 . 99
A Half-Sovereign	10 0		9 . 36	12 . 108
A Noble	6 8		10 . 40	10 times 10 are 100
A Mark	13 4		11 . 44	11 . 110

Practice Tables.

Aliquot parts of	Aliquot parts of	5 times	5 are 25	11 times	11 are 121
s. d. a Pound	d. a Shilling				
10 0 is	6 is				
6 8 .	4 .				
5 0 .	3 .				
3 4 .	2 .				
2 6 .	1 1/2 .				
1 8 .	1/2 .				

Square and Cube Numbers.

Nos.	Squares.	Cubes.
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	729
10	100	1000

Troy Weight.

24 Grains make	1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	1 Pound

Avoirdupois Weight.

16	Drams	make	1	Ounce
16	Ounces	.....	1	Pound
28	Pounds	.....	1	Quarter
4	Quarters or 112 lb.	1	Hund. wt.	
20	Hund. wt.	.....	1	Ton

Bread.

		lb.	oz.
A Peck	loaf weighs	17	6
A Half Peck	.....	8	11
A Quartern	.....	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wine Measure.

2	Pints	make	1	Quart
4	Quarts	.....	1	Gallon
10	Gallons	.....	1	Anker
31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gallons	.....	1	Barrel
42	Gallons	.....	1	Tierce
63	Gallons	.....	1	Hogshead
84	Gallons	.....	1	Puncheon
2	Hogsheads	.....	1	Pipe
2	Pipes	.....	1	Ton

Hay.

A Load contains	36	Trusses
A Truss weighs	56	Pounds

Apothecaries' Weight.

20	Grains	make	1	Scrapule
3	Scrapules	.....	1	Dram
8	Drams	.....	1	Ounce
12	Ounces	.....	1	Pound

Long Measure.

4	Inches	make	1	Hanl
12	Inches	.....	1	Foot
3	Feet	.....	1	Yard
6	Feet	.....	1	Fathom
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yards	.....	1	Rod or Pole
40	Poles	.....	1	Furlong
8	Furlongs	.....	1	Mile
3	Miles	.....	1	League
69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miles	.....	1	Degree

Square Measure.

144	Square Inches	1	Square Foot
9	Square Feet	1	Square Ya
30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Square Yards	1	Square Rod
40	Square Poles	1	Square Rood
4	Square Rods	1	Square Acre
640	Square Acres	1	Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

728	Cubic Inches	1	Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	1	Cubic Yard

Cloth Measure.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inches	make	1	Nail
4	Nails	.....	1	Quarter
4	Qrs. or 36 inches	.....	1	Yard
5	Quarters	.....	1	Ell

Ale and Beer Measure.

2	Pints	make	1	Quart
4	Quarts	.....	1	Gallon
8	Gallons	.....	1	Firkin Ale
9	Gallons	.....	1	Firkin Beer
2	Firkins	.....	1	Kilderkin
2	Kilderkins	.....	1	Barrel
54	Gallons	.....	1	Hogshead
2	Hogsheads	.....	1	Butt

Dry Measure.

2	Pints	make	1	Quart
4	Quarts	.....	1	Gallon
2	Gallons	.....	1	Peck
4	Pecks	.....	1	Bushel
8	Bushels, or 2 Sacks	.....	1	Quarter
36	Bushels	.....	1	Chaldron

Time.

60	Seconds	make	1	Minute
60	Minutes	.....	1	Hour
24	Hours	.....	1	Day
7	Days	.....	1	Week
4	Weeks	.....	1	lunar Month
12	Calendar Months, or 365 Days	and 6 Hours, make	1	Year

Paper and Books.

24	Sheets	....	1	Quire
20	Quires	....	1	Ream
2	Reams	....	1	Bundle
4	Pages	....	1	Sheet Folio
8	Pages	....	1	Sheet Quarto
16	Pages	....	1	Sheet Octavo
24	Pages	....	1	Sheet Duodecimo
36	Pages	....	1	Sheet Eighteens

The Months.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
Except in leap-year, at which time
February's days are twenty-nine.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my Baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus; saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth

generation of them that hate me ; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do ; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work ; thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is ; and rested the seventh day : wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments ?*

A. I learn two things ; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. *What is thy duty towards God ?*

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him ; to fear him ; and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength : to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name, and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. *What is thy duty towards thy neighbour ?*

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men, as I would they should do unto me ; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother ; to honour and obey the Queen, and all that are put in authority under her ; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters ; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters ; to hurt nobody by word or deed ; to be true and just in all my dealings ; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart ; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering ; to keep my body in temperance, soberness and chastity ; not to covet or desire other men's goods ; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. *My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call forth by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer.*

A. Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name ; thy kingdom come ; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us

this day our daily bread ; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not unto temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer ?

A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, wh^r is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people ; that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him as we ought to do, and pray unto God, that he will send us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies ; and that he will be merciful unto us and forgive us our sins ; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily ; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ ; and therefore I say Amen, so be it.

Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church ?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation ; that is to say, baptism, and the supper of the Lord.

Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament ?

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament ?

A. Two ; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism ?

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual Grace ?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness ; for being by nature born in sin, and the children in wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized ?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin ; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them ?

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties ; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained ?

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's supper ?

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is the inward part, or thing signified ?

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.

Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby ?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper ?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of

their former sins: steadfastly purposing to lead a new life: have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and be in charity with all men.

A FIRST CATECHISM, by DR. WATTS

QUESTION. Can you tell me, child, who made you?—ANSWER. The great God, who made heaven and earth.

Q. What doth God do for you?—A. He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?—A. I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?—A. In His holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. Have you learned to know who God is?—A. God is a spirit; and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. What must you do to please him?—A. I must do my duty both towards God, and towards man.

Q. What is your duty to God?—A. My duty to God, is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. What is your duty to man?—A. My duty to man, is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?—A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?—A. Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. Why are you afraid of God's anger?—A. Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. But have you never done anything to make God angry with you already?—A. Yes, I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. What do you mean by sinning against God?—A. To sin against God is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?—A. I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to serve him better for the time to come.

Q. Will God forgive you if you pray for it?—A. I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. Do you know who Jesus Christ is?—A. He is God's own Son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins and from God's anger.

Q. What has Christ done towards the saving of men?—A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. *And what hath Christ suffered in order to save men?*—**A.** He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. *Where is Jesus Christ now?*—**A.** He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

Q. *Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?*—**A.** No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit, if I ask him for it.

Q. *Will Jesus Christ ever come again?*—**A.** Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. *For what purpose is this account to be given?*—**A.** That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. *What must become of you if you are wicked?*—**A.** If I am wicked, I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. *And whither will you go if you are a child of God?*—**A.** If I am a child of God, I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. Amen.



Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by DR. WATTS.

QUESTION. *Who was Adam?*—**ANSWER.** The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. *Who was Eve?*—**A.** The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. *Who was Cain?*—**A.** Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. *Who was Abel?*—**A.** A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. *Who was Enoch?*—**A.** The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. *Who was Noah?*—**A.** The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. *Who was Job?*—**A.** The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. *Who was Abraham?*—**A.** The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. *Who was Isaac?*—**A.** Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. *Who was Sarah?*—**A.** Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. *Who was Jacob?*—**A.** Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. *What was Israel?*—**A.** A new name that God gave himself to Jacob.

Q. *Who was Joseph?*—**A.** Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

Q. *Who were the twelve Patriarchs?*—**A.** The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. *Who was Pharaoh?*—**A.** The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. *Who was Moses?*—**A.** The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

Q. *Who was Aaron?*—**A.** Moses's brother, and he was the first high-priest of Israel.

Q. *Who were the Priests?*—**A.** They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. Who was Joshua?—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. Who was Samson?—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

Q. Who was Eli?—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. Who was Samuel?—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. Who were the Prophets?—A. Persons whom God taught to foretel things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. Who was David?—A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. Who was Goliath?—A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. Who was Absalom?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. Who was Solomon?—A. David's beloved son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

Q. Who was Josiah?—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. Who was Isaiah?—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. Who was Elijah?—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. Who was Elisha?—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. Who was Gehazi?—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

Q. Who was Jonah?—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. Who was Daniel?—A. The prophet who was saved in the lions' den, because he prayed to God.

Q. Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. Who was Nebuchadnezzar?—A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

Scripture names in the New Testament.

Q. Who was Jesus Christ?—A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. Who was the Virgin Mary?—A. The mother of Jesus Christ, according to the flesh.

Q. Who were the Jews?—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. Who were the Gentiles?—A. All the nations besides the Jews.

Q. Who was Cæsar?—A. The emperor of Rome, and the Ruler of the world.

Q. Who was Herod the Great?—

—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town, in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. Who was John the Baptist?—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. Who was the other Herod?—A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. Who were the Disciples of Christ?—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. Who was Nathaniel?—A. A disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. Who was Nicodemus?—

A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night

Q. *Who was Mary Magdalene?*

—A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. *Who was Lazarus?*—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

Q. *Who was Martha?*—A. Lazarus' sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. *Who was Mary the sister of Martha?*—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. *Who were the Apostles?*—A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

Q. *Who was Simon Peter?*—A. The Apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. *Who was John?*—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. *Who was Thomas?*—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.

Q. *Who was Judas?*—A. The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. *Who was Caiphas?*—A. The high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. *Who was Pontius Pilate?*—A. The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.

Q. *Who were the four Evangelists?*—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

Q. *Who were Ananias and Sapphira?*—A. A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. *Who was Stephen?*—A. The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.

Q. *Who was Apollo?*—A. A warm and lively preacher of the gospel.

Q. *Who was Paul?*—A. A young man who was first a persecutor, and afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. *Who was Dorcas?*—A. A good woman, who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. *Who was Elymas?*—A. A wicked man, who was struck blind for speaking against the gospel.

Q. *Who was Eutychus?*—A. A youth who slept at sermon; and falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. *Who was Timothy?*—A. A young minister, who knew the scriptures from his youth.

Q. *Who was Agrippa?*—A. A king, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian.



A SOCIAL, OR BRITON'S CATECHISM.

By Sir Richard Phillips.

Q. *What are your social duties?*

A. As a subject of the Queen of England, I am bound to obey the laws of my country.

Q. *Why were they made?*

A. For the protection and security of all the people.

Q. *What mean you by protection?*

A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and ungovernable passions, which would often lead men to injure and destroy one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. *What do you mean by security?*

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. *How are the laws of England made?*

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of Queen, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. *What is the Queen?*

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. *What is the House of Lords?*

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. *What is the House of Commons?*

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independently elected, to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. *What are the chief objects of the laws?*

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping and pillory.

Q. *For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted?*

A. For treason, murder, house-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, coining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

Q. *How are criminals put to death?*

A. By being hanged by the neck; traitors are afterwards quartered; and murderers dissected; and highway robbers and pirates, are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

Q. *For what offences are criminals transported?*

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. *Where are they transported?*

A. Those who are transported for life, or for a long period, are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for seven years, are usually kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. *For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory?*

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way. Perjury, or false swearing, alone is now punished by being put in the pillory.

Q. *How is the guilt of an offender ascertained?*

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons are a sworn jury to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. *Is there no other investigation?*

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that

the accused committed the crime ; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. *When and where do trials of criminals take place ?*

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county-town ; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the queen's twelve judges.

Q. *What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him before a justice of the peace, and before his trial.*

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence ; but if it is a high crime, as theft, highway robbery, house-breaking, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. *After his trial what becomes of him ?*

A. If he is acquitted he is set free, as soon as the jury have pronounced him **NOT GUILTY**. But if they find him **GUILTY**, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported or hanged, unless some favourable circumstances should appear, and he should receive the queen's pardon.

Q. *Does the law punish first and second offences alike ?*

A. Not wholly so ; and where it does, for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the queen.

Q. *What are the means of avoiding offences ?*

A. Constantly to avoid temptation ; to shun bad or loose company ; never to spend more than your income, never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong ; and always to remember you are in the presence of God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. *What are the other motives for avoiding crimes ?*

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment and misery, their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocence and virtue ; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness, and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

Q. *What is a Constable ?*

A. An officer of the queen, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace in his presence ; he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

Q. *What is a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace ?*

A. A gentlemen who holds a commission from the queen, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial ; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to the poor, publicans, &c. and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

Q. *What is a Sheriff ?*

A. The queen's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial ; to keep and maintain the courts of law ; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially ; to see

side at county elections ; to execute all writs civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

Q. *What is a Lord Lieutenant?*

A. The queen's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

Q. *What is a Grand Juryman?*

A. A freeholder usually of 100*l.* per annum, and upwards, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly determine, whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial, which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

Q. *What is a Petit Juryman?*

A. A freeholder of at least 10*l.* per annum, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, and who is sworn with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial ; and according to that evidence to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks the accused *guilty* or *not guilty*, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

Q. *Is the duty of a Juryman important?*

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families, being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury ; because every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced ; and because every jurymen is sworn and bound to decide, according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others. A jury may be *common* or *special*.

Q. *What is a member of Parliament?*

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties, on account of their high opinion of his talents and integrity, to represent them in the house of commons, or great council of the nation ; where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

Q. *Who are Electors?*

A. Persons who are authorized by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, burgesses or housekeepers ; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe ; and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector, is as important to the country, as that of a jurymen to an individual.

Q. *Why are Taxes collected?*

A. For the maintenance of the state ; for the support of the queen's forces ; for the protection of the nation against foreign invaders ; and for all the purposes which are essential to the true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

Q. *What is the duty of good subjects?*

A. To honour the queen and her magistrates, and obey the laws ; openly to petition the queen or parliament against any real grievances,

and not to harbour or encourage disaffection ; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence ; to maintain the public peace ; to reverence and respect the duties of religion ; and to perform every relative or social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother ; constable, overseer, churchwarden, juryman, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty, on all occasions *doing towards others as they would be done unto.*

KINGS and QUEENS of England, from the Conquest to 1830.

Kings' Names.	Began their Reign.	Y. M.	Kings' Names.	Began their Reign.	Y. M.
<i>The Normans.</i>					
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10	Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 9
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 3	Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28.	6 5
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>					
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	<i>The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.</i>		
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0
John	1199 Apr. 6	17 6	Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 10
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6	<i>The Revolution.</i>		
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4	W. & Ma.	1689 Feb. 13	13 0
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3	Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5	George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 2	1727 June 11	33 4
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6	George 3	1760 Oct. 25	59 3
<i>The House of York.</i>					
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1	George 4	1820 Jan. 29	10 5
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 2	William 4	1830 June 26	
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2	Q. Victo.	1838	
Ireland united, Jan 1801.					

PRAYERS.

A Morning Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day ! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger : but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord ! in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help ; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds ; that

we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance; but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understanding, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under her Majesty, in Church and State; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come: thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father! we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect, that thy name may have the honour; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy, and help us to testify our thankfulness of them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciples of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good: that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors; that I may fear and love thee above all things; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning: and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.*] Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me: *Our Father, &c.*

An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY be to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day: help me carefully to remember them and duly to improve them: that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors, and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.*] Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night: begging thy gracious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour; in whose words I conclude my prayer: *Our Father, &c.*

A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.

LORD! I am now in thy house; assist, I pray thee, and accept of my Services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine infirmities: disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion: to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meals.

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord, for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Weight and Value of Gold Coins Current in this Province, in Currency and Livres and Sols.

GOLD.		Weight.	Currency.			Old Curren.
Eng. Portug. and American.	dicts. grs.	lbs. s. d.				Liv. Sols.
A Guinea	5 6	1 3 4				28 0
A half do	2 15	0 11 8				14 0
A third do	1 18	0 7 9½				9 6½
A Johannes	18 0	4 0 0				96 0
A half do	9 0	2 0 0				48 0
A Moidore	6 18	1 10 0				36 0
An Eagle	11 6	2 10 0				60 0
A half do	5 15	1 5 0				30 0
Spanish and French.						
A Doubloon	17 0	3 14 6				89 8
A half do	8 12	1 17 3				44 14
A Louis d'Or coined bef. 1793	5 4	1 2 8				27 4
A Pistole do. do.	4 4	0 18 3				21 18
The 40 francs coin. since 1792	8 6	1 16 2				43 8
The 20 francs	4 3	0 18 1				21 14

N. B. Two pence farthing is allowed for every grain under or over weight on English, Portuguese, and American gold; and two pence one fifth of a penny on Spanish and French. Payments in gold above £20 may be made in bulk; English, Portuguese, and American at 89s. per oz; French and Spanish at 87s. 8½d. deducting half a grain for each piece.

To turn Sterling into Currency, add one ninth part of the Sterling sum to itself, and the amount will be Currency.



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